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Japan

Reportage on Situation in North Korea Continues

Hata: To Handle 'Any' Contingency

OW0406115294 Tokyo KYODO in English 1142 GMT 4 Jun 94

[Text] Aizu-Wakamatsu, Fukushima Pref., June 4 KYODO—Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata vowed Saturday to bolster Japan's preparedness to deal with any contingency that may derive from a standoff over the suspected North Korean nuclear arms program.

"Generally speaking, it is proper for a nation to arrange preparedness that would enable it to cope with any development," Hata said at a news conference.

Hata was speaking about Japan's response to a possible contingency on the Korean peninsula amid heightened tension from the announcement Friday by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) that it can no longer verify if Pyongyang diverted plutonium for nuclear arms production.

Hata earlier said Japan would join U.N.-led sanctions against North Korea if the Security Council voted to approve punitive steps, while making it clear that Japan would keep open the option of acting with the United States and South Korea in slapping sanctions even without such a U.N. decision.

The U.N. nuclear watchdog said Friday the North Korean discharge of spent fuel rods from a nuclear reactor has made it impossible to ascertain whether North Korea diverted plutonium from the reactor in the past.

"I am monitoring how North Korea would respond to a statement by the president of U.N. Security Council that urged it to comply with the safeguards measures demanded by the IAEA," Hata said.

"I want North Korea to accept international public opinion and open up their heart (to the inspection demand)," he said.

'Operation Rabbit Ears'

OW0506101794 Tokyo KYODO in English 1003 GMT 5 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—Amid heightened tension over the North Korean nuclear issue, Japan's military establishment is proceeding with "operation rabbit ears," keeping tabs on North Korean moves by mobilizing electronic spy planes and electronic data-gathering facilities.

The Defense Agency and the Self-Defense Forces, having failed last year to promptly confirm North Korea's test-firing of a Nodong 1 ballistic missile into the Sea of Japan, recently succeeded in rapidly detecting Pyongyang's firing of another ballistic missile.

One intelligence official, however, said Japan's capabilities remain quite limited when compared with satellite reconnaissance capabilities of the United States.

The main actors in the ongoing operation are some 10 electronic data-monitoring posts spread throughout the country, from Japan's large, northernmost island of Hokkaido to the southernmost island of Kyushu.

The facilities have already proved themselves, such as when in 1983 they successfully intercepted communications between Soviet fighter planes that downed a Korean Air jetliner over Sakhalin Island in the Russian Far East.

Today's operations also make use of modified YS-11 and C-1 transport aircraft and EP-3 electronic warfare data-collection planes, which fly daily runs over the Sea of Japan.

Maritime Self-Defense Force ships are also on alert status, officials said.

U.S. Said Not Considering Action

OW0606044194 Tokyo KYODO in English 0429 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO—Washington is not considering military options against North Korea for its refusal to allow checks of its nuclear facilities and will work through the United Nations, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Monday.

Yutaka Kawashima, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, was responding to concerns posed at a House of Representatives Budget Committee hearing that the United States was considering independent sanctions.

"The concern of the U.S. Government has been squeezed down to how to respond through the UN Security Council and there was no thinking about military options," Kawashima said in response to a question.

Kazuo Kitagawa, a member of coalition component Komeito, had asked Kawashima about remarks made by U.S. Secretary of Defense William Perry in a U.S. television interview that it is possible that independent sanctions may be imposed on North Korea by countries involved in the issue.

Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata said that Japan will provide its efforts through a number of routes, while noting that Tokyo is seeking a negotiated resolution to North Korea's refusal to open its nuclear activities to full international inspections.

Hata, speaking at the same committee sesssion, said Japan will cooperate with the international community "within the limits permitted by the constitution" if the UN should decide to impose sanctions on North Korea.

No Instructions Received on Sanctions

OW0606092894 Tokyo KYODO in English 0916 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO—The Finance Ministry has not yet received any instructions over possible economic sanctions against North Korea, a senior ministry official said Monday.

But the ministry already has "know-how" to follow any U.N. Security Council resolutions on stopping bank remittance, as it did toward Iraq during the Persian Gulf war in 1990, Vice Finance Minister Jiro Saito told a regular news meeting.

Saito otherwise refused to comment, saying, "things have yet not progressed as far as imposing economic sanctions."

Comments on Sanctions

OW0306143594 Tokyo KYODO in English 1416 GMT 3 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO—Japan, South Korea and the United States will seek sanctions against North Korea acceptable to China over Pyongyang's refusal of full inspection of its nuclear facilities, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Friday [3 June].

"The United States feels it has been betrayed by North Korea," the official said.

Senior officials from the three countries will discuss slapping sanctions on North Korea in talks Friday and Saturday in Washington following Pyongyang's rejection of unimpeded inspections of its nuclear facilities.

Shunji Yanai, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Foreign Policy Bureau, will attend the meeting.

The Japanese Government confirmed Friday that it will firstly call on the U.N. Security Council to adopt a resolution blaming North Korea and if the United States proposes a resolution seeking economic sanctions against the North, Japan will agree to it, government sources said.

Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa told a session of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee on Friday that without winning China's support the Security Council would not be able to exert any pressure on North Korea to accept the international call for inspections.

China is one of the five permanent Security Council members and if it exercises its veto power, can knock down any resolution.

A U.S. official said one main topic at the meeting will be Washington's request that Tokyo halt remittances to North Korea from pro-Pyongyang organizations and residents in Japan, which are believed to be a major source of Foreign Currency for the isolated, economically weak country.

If a veto by China prevents a possible U.S.-sponsored resolution from being adopted by the Security Council, the three nations are likely to impose their own sanctions against the North, the sources said.

In case the U.N. Security Council cannot reach agreement over the sanctions issue due to anticipated opposition from China, North Korea's traditional ally which favors a soft approach in the nuclear controversy, Japan would offer "maximum cooperation" in multilateral punitive measures, he said.

Japan could do its part by halting cash remittances to North Korea from pro-pyongyang organizations and residents in Japan and suspending trade with the communist country, Kakizawa said.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Hiroshi Kumagai reiterated Tokyo's concern over North Korea's defiance of the inspection demands.

"We are deeply concerned about this situation," Kumagai told a news conference.

"We would like to weigh what action to take in close concert with the countries involved, such as the United States, South Korea and China," he said.

Kumagai later said before a lower house panel, "we have no specific sanctions in mind. We will tenaciously try to persuade" North Korea to reach a negotiated settlement of the nuclear row.

On Thursday, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) informed the U.N. Security Council that Pyongyang's refusal to let inspectors conduct an unimpeded check of discharged fuel rods has made it impossible to verify whether plutonium has been diverted in the past to manufacture atomic bombs.

North Korea last month started to exchange without IAEA supervision the 8,000 fuel rods in its 5-megawatt reactor at Yongbyon, sparking another Security Council statement last week urging compliance with the agency's inspection demands.

Hata, SDPJ Leader Comment

OW0406140494 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1003 GMT 4 Jun 94

[Announcer-read report over video; from the "NHK News 7" program]

[Text] The United States, Japan, and the ROK will start a trilateral meeting in Washington tonight, Japan time, to exchange views on the issue of the UN Security Council's economic sanctions against North Korea. In this regard, Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata, at a news conference held today at Aizu Wakamatsu City in Fukushima Prefecture where he is making a stump tour,

touched on North Korea's suspected nuclear arms development and explained, without making a concrete reference to such measures as economic sanctions, the need to continue to carefully deal with the issue.

[Begin Hata recording] I hope from the bottom of my heart that North Korea will talk without reserve by candidly accepting the opinion of international society. Also, we need to do our best to seek understanding of North Korea. [end recording]

At the same time, Prime Minister Hata said that generally speaking, it is a matter of course for a nation to be able to deal with emergency situations. In this way, he generally admitted that the government is studying various possible measures Japan can take to deal with the situation.

On the other hand, Wataru Kubo, secretary general of the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ], held a news conference today in Hachinohe City in Aomori Prefecture. On how Japan should deal with the issue of North Korea's suspected nuclear arms development, he explained a negative view toward the idea of imposing sanctions against the DPRK by Japan, the United States, and the ROK.

[Begin Kubo recording] I think Japan, the United States, and South Korea must be cautious about the idea of imposing sanctions without any decisions by the United Nations. I think the SDPJ, for its part, will take a negative position on the idea. [end recording]

In making the remark, Secretary General Kubo indicated a negative view on the Japan-U.S.-ROK sanctions against North Korea. Moreover, he stated that the Japanese Government should do its utmost to solve the issue in an amicable way through dialogue.

With regard to the future domestic political situation, Secretary General Kubo stated that if a no-confidence motion in the Hata cabinet is approved, there will be no other option but for the cabinet to resign en masse. He thus reiterated the view that the Hata cabinet should voluntarily resign en masse after the fiscal 1994 national budget passes the Diet.

aim to discuss the two countries' response to North Korea's alleged push for nuclear arms.

It will be meaningful to exchange views at a high-level, he noted.

Kumagai said he will discuss the planned talks with South Korea when he meets with Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata and Kakizawa later Monday.

Hata, Kakizawa and Kumagai meet on Monday night to listen to a report from Shunji Yanai, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Foreign Policy Bureau, who represented Japan at trilateral talks with the United States and South Korea last week.

At that time, the three countries adopted a united front and urged the U.N. Security Council to take prompt action against North Korea, including the consideration of economic sanctions.

Vice Foreign Minister Kunihiko Saito told a press conference that Japan wants to hold the foreign ministerial meeting as early as possible considering the situation surrounding North Korea's alleged development of nuclear weapons.

But he said the meeting has not yet been set because of Diet schedules.

Saito said Kakizawa and South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung- chu will discuss a wide range of issues since it is a regular foreign ministerial meeting.

The previous meeting was held in September when Han visited Japan.

The Foreign Ministry is also preparing to dispatch Kakizawa to China, which opposes sanctions against North Korea, for talks with his counterpart Qian Qichen next Sunday, the sources said.

Kakizawa is expected to urge China to exert influence on Pyongyang, its traditional ally, to accept full inspections of its nuclear facilities. However, Kakizawa's trip might have to be postponed in connection with developments during the ongoing Diet session, they said.

Plans To Send Foreign Minister to ROK Noted

OW0606082694 Tokyo KYODO in English 0812 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO—The government is planning to send Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa to South Korea soon for bilateral ministerial talks, Chief Cabinet Secretary Hiroshi Kumagai said Monday.

"We are currently considering the convening of Japan-South Korea foreign ministerial talks," the top government spokesman said at a news conference.

But Kumagai hastened to add that the schedule has yet to be fixed and the planned session does not necessarily

'Sources' Say G-7 Agenda To Include DPRK

OW0506080094 Tokyo KYODO in English 0744 GMT 5 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—Topics on the agenda at the Group of Seven (G-7) summit of industrialized nations include situations in the former Yugoslavia and the Middle East, assistance needs of South Africa and Ukraine and the North Korean nuclear issue, government sources said Sunday.

Representatives of the G-7 nations—Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States—worked out an agenda of political dialogue for the July 8-10 meeting in Naples, Italy, the sources said.

Unlike previous G-7 summits, they said, the Naples summit will not issue a political declaration.

Instead, they will merely issue a chairman's declaration, in view of Russia's formal participation for the first time.

At previous summits, Kremlin leaders were invited to join their G-7 counterparts for a special session outside the framework of the actual summit.

Russia's participation in the G-7 discussion on the former Yugoslavia will be especially meaningful, considering the country's influence over fellow Slavs in Serbia.

The sources said Japan, which has not sent personnel to join the United Nations Protection Force (Unprofor) in the former Yugoslavia, will call for continued efforts to keep the conflict in Bosnia- Herzegovina from spreading.

Japan will convey its resolve to extend assistance to surrounding countries such as Macedonia to consolidate stability there, as well as post-conflict reconstruction assistance to other parts of the former Yugoslavia, they said.

Tokyo: Use of Nuclear Arms No Violation of Law

OW0606104294 Tokyo KYODO in English 1020 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO—Japan will tell the International Court of Justice that it does not regard the use of nuclear weapons as a violation of international law, officials said Monday.

The ruling coalition endorsed the government's traditional view on the issue in an official statement to be submitted to the Hague- based International Court, they said.

The gist of the government's statement on the use of nuclear arms was approved by a meeting of coalition executives when it was presented to the meeting by the Foreign Ministry.

The statement is in response to the court's request that each country submit such a document by Friday. The court was asked in May by the World Health Organization (WHO) to decide whether or not staging a nuclear warfare violates international law.

WHO, inspired by growing concerns about the adverse effect any use of nuclear arms would have on people's health, sought the court's ruling on the issue.

In the statement, the government will also elucidate Japan's basic stance on nuclear arms as symbolized by the so-called three nonnuclear principles.

Japan has been holding strict antinuclear principles—not making, possessing or introducing nuclear weapons to Japan—as a national tenet since they were approved by the Diet in 1968.

Nagasaki, which suffered atomic bombing in 1945 after Hiroshima, has raised objection to the government's standing on the issue.

It presented a written request to Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata and Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa, calling on the government to denounce the use of nuclear arms as violation of international law.

Nagasaki argues in the document that the indiscriminate killing of people with atomic bombs clearly constitutes a violation of international law from a humanistic standpoint.

The city criticized the government for not fully acknowledging the devastating conditions in the A-bombed areas or the agony of the victims.

'Progress' Reported in U.S. Telecom Talks

OW0406133094 Tokyo KYODO in English 1252 GMT 4 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—Japan and the United States reported progress in restarted talks on telecommunications trade Saturday but said they avoided the two thorniest issues.

"Considerable movement was made in narrowing differences in qualitative criteria," the U.S. side said in a statement.

But both sides said they avoided discussing quantitative criteria, which earlier led to wrangling over "numerical targets" for market share in other sectors and scuttled bilateral trade "framework" talks in February.

Negotiators also skirted the sticking point of whether Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT) should be covered by the talks on government procurement of telecom and medical equipment, Japanese and U.S. officials said.

Both sides agreed to continue working-level talks in midmonth, probably in Washington. "Things are moving, so that's good," a U.S. Official said.

The Japanese side explained promises it made in a March market- opening package to make its procurement practices clearer and fairer.

A Japanese Foreign Ministry official said the U.S. side seemed to "evaluate quite highly" the explanation, while the U.S. statement said the "plan addressed a number of key issues."

"But we indicated some major areas where the plan fell short of eliminating our concerns," the U.S. said. The U.S. official said he could not comment further.

The Japanese official described the talks as "forward-looking and constructive," giving the impression that "things are moving in a better direction." The U.S. said they were "cordial and conducted in a positive atmosphere."

The talks will proceed, the Japanese official said, on the basis of Japan's market-opening package, which includes widening the scope of products subject to agreement, making specifications fairer and simpler, making information available on government tenders, improving the review of bidding complaints and instituting comprehensive bid evaluations.

Washington vowed last month in an agreement restarting the talks that it is not seeking targets, and the U.S. made no proposals that contradicted that assurance in the Tokyo talks, the Japanese official said.

On NTT, Tokyo insists the telecom giant is a private company that cannot be held to government procurement promises, while the U.S. says the Japanese Government's two-thirds ownership of publicly traded NTT makes it a government entity.

Forward Rate Agreement Deregulation Planned

OW0606121294 Tokyo KYODO in English 0754 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO—The Finance Ministry is to partially lift the ban on off-exchange forward contract dealings on interest and currency rates by banks as early as July, ministry officials said Monday.

The ministry plans to include the deregulatory steps in Japan's second market-opening package to be launched in late June in line with strong international demands, especially from the United States, to allow the hedging tools commonly used overseas, said the officials, who requested anonymity.

Japan promised in a first package adopted in March to offer detailed deregulatory measures on financial services in June.

The hedging tool on interest rates, called a forward rate agreement (FRA), involves a contract agreed upon by negotiation between two parties—either between banks or between banks and customers—on the interest rate to be paid at future settlement.

With the principal amount agreed on but never exchanged, FRA contracts are settled in cash, with risk limited to the gap between the contracted and actual rates at settlement.

The same dealings used for currency rates are called forward exchange agreements.

Unlike futures contracts traded on exchanges, the forward agreements are made under negotiations by two parties, and the Ministry of Justice has strongly opposed the dealing's gambling nature.

But citing the FRA's increasing role in the U.S. and Europe to hedge interest rate fluctuations, the Finance Ministry decided to lift the ban with certain limits in a bid to secure Japan's position in the international financial market, the officials said.

Banking industry officials said the industry has not yet received any notice from the ministry, but noted that the negotiated transactions will allow banks to meet needs by individual customers through free setting of contract amounts and starting and settlement dates.

In this sense, they said, futures contracts are fixed, with yen- based interest rates, for example, traded on the Tokyo international financial futures exchange under three-month and one-year contracts on euroyen deposit rates.

FRA also helps banks maintain the capital adequacy ratio required by the Swiss-based Bank for International Settlements because dealings are made off the book without changing their assets and liabilities.

North Korea

Cilreco Issues Memorandum on Nuclear Issue

SK0406153094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 4 Jun 94

[Text] Pyongyang, June 4 (KCNA)—The International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace in Korea (Cilreco) in the "Memorandum on the Nuclear Issue of the Korean Peninsula" published on May 11 cited concrete data to refute the false argument of the United States and its allies about "nuclear threat" from the Northern half of Korea and laid bare the truth behind it.

The lengthy memorandum is made up of the foreword, concluding words and "1. The origin of the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula and U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea," "2. The United States' deployment of nuclear weapons in South Korea is the dangerous source of nuclear war," "3. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is taking the attitude of discriminating against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. U.S. interference and intrigues with IAEA are a gross discredit to the IAEA," "4. Attempt to impose 'sanctions' upon DPRK through the U.N. Security Council is a breach of the U.N. Charter and meant to use the international community as a tool of the United States for executing its policy of strength," "5. The U.S. alleged 'nuclear threat' from the North is a new excuse based on the fiction of 'threat of southward invasion' from the North," "6. In order to achieve a peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula without foreign interference, an environment favorable for a solution to all conflicts in the region should be created and the confederation formula laid down by the DPRK be realized."

The memorandum says the aim sought by the United States and its allies against the DPRK, raising a hue and cry over the fictitious "nuclear issue" of the North is to perpetuate the existence of nuclear weapons worldwide and push ahead with their modernization and ensure continued monopolization of nuclear weapons by big

powers, and to draw public attention away from the U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea on the pretext of the "Korean issue".

According to the memorandum, the United States began shipping nuclear weapons into the Korean peninsula in 1957 in violation of the Armistice Agreement and turned South Korea into a vast nuclear base from the mid-1970s.

The fact that nuclear weapons were deployed in South Korea was confirmed officially when it was made public at the 125th session of the South Korean "National Assembly" in 1985 that the number of various types of nukes deployed in South Korea reached 1,720.

The DPRK, a non-nuclear state, in its government statement June 23, 1986, proposed to the United States and South Korea to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone, and urged the United States to reduce the nuclear weapons in South Korea on a phased basis for the complete withdrawal of the nuclear weapons therefrom and to cancel all its operational plans.

The United States, together with South Korea, is conducting a campaign against the North over its "nuclear arms development".

The DPRK advanced new detailed proposals, paying heed to the "declaration on denuclearization" of the then South Korean "President" No Tae-u November 8, 1991 and, as a result, the "joint declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula" was adopted.

The DPRK concluded with the IAEA the safeguards agreement pursuant to the [Nuclear] Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) on January 30, 1992 and accepted the agency's five consecutive inspections of its facilities.

The IAEA, however, under pressure from the United States, has further spread the "nuclear suspicion" about the North, trying to force a "special inspection" of military sites of the DPRK.

The IAEA's unreasonable demand for a "special inspection" of military sites of a sovereign state contravenes the principles of neutrality and impartiality of the agency.

The unfair attitude of the IAEA is manifested in the fact that pressure has not been put on the countries whose production and stockpile of nuclear weapons are kept secret.

Japan has promoted its nuclear program from long ago, and South Korea has stockpiled above ten tons of plutonium enough to manufacture 1,500 Nagasaki-type nuclear bombs.

While negotiating with the North, the United States has made the U.N. Security Council put pressure on it.

If the United Nations truly wants a fair solution of Korea's "nuclear issue", it must take measures to get all the foreign forces out of South Korea, dissolve the "U.N. Command" and to help realize the principles of independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, as clarified in the resolution adopted at the 30th session of the U.N. General Assembly in 1975.

The North's "nuclear threat" clamored about by the United States and the successive South Korean authorities is nothing more than a sophism invented to justify the U.S. military occupation of South Korea and the deployment and reinforcement of its military equipment and "protect" South Korea under its "nuclear umbrella".

The June 11, 1993, DPRK-U.S. joint statement supported the North-South joint declaration on denuclearization, and it declared that Armed Forces including nuclear weapons shall not be used, threat not be made with such forces and the denuclearization, peace and security of the Korean peninsula be ensured and each other's sovereignty shall be respected mutually. It also expressed support to Korea's peaceful reunification.

Nevertheless, the United States again launched into a campaign against the DPRK, expressing its intention to resume the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, and the U.S. President blared that any North Korean attack on South Korea would be regarded as an attack on the United States.

The agreed conclusions reached at the DPRK-U.S. New York contact for a negotiated solution of the problem was published on February 25, 1994, but the United States negated the agreed conclusions by threatening to resume the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises and not to come out to the third round talks but take the North's "nuclear issue" again to the U.N. Security Council.

The deployment by U.S. war-thirsty elements of 192 Patriot missiles and 84 ground-to-air Stinger missiles in South Korea in April this year has caused apprehensions of the entire Korean people in the North and the South and touched off ceaseless demonstrations in South Korea against the United States' escalated arms buildup.

The open deployment of latest-type weapons in South Korea is a crude violation of the Armistice Agreement.

The United Nations, with heavy responsibility for ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula, should discharge its role and duty.

To this end, the unstable Armistice Agreement signed in 1953 should be replaced by a peace agreement in accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The confederacy formula laid down by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a realistic and fair one which makes it possible to achieve

Korea's reunification under the conditions where two different systems exist in the North and the South.

To achieve the national reunification is the aspiration and legitimate right of the entire Korean people.

It is also an important factor for the elimination of nuclear weapons, for the security in this region and the security and peace of the world people.

The memorandum stresses that the international community should call for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and that the United States must not use such international organizations as the U.N. Security Council and the IAEA to gratify its interests but respect the joint statement adopted with the DPRK, resume negotiations with it and thereby create favorable conditions for peace and detente.

Delegation to U.S. Talks Chief Issues Statement

SK0306154994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 3 Jun 94

["Should the United States Choose Strong Arm, Our Option Will Change, Declares Head of DPRK Delegation to DPRK-U.S. Talks"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 3 (KCNA)—Kang Sok-chu, first vice-minister of foreign affairs and head of the DPRK delegation to the DPRK-U.S. talks, published a statement on Friday on the lapse of one year since the publication of the DPRK-U.S. joint statement.

He said:

It is one year since the DPRK-U.S. joint statement was published.

The joint statement was the first of its kind in the history of the DPRK-U.S. relations in which the sides promised each other the ban on the use of Armed Forces including nuclear weapons and threat with them, mutual respect of sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. It was of weighty importance in that it laid the foundation of the DPRK-U.S. talks for a peaceful solution of the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula and a practical end to the hostile relations between the two countries.

Looking back on the past one year, however, we must note with regret that the principles of the joint statement have not been observed.

As everyone knows, with the publication of the joint statement, we temporarily suspended the effectuation of our declared withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT] and, even with this unique status, we accepted on the highest level the inspection of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the continuity of safeguards.

And, fully considerate of the apprehensions of the United States, we promoted with sincerity the working-level contacts for the exchange of special envoys between the North and the South and even made a momentous decision to replace the graphite moderated reactor system with a light water reactor system at the sacrifice of the independence of our nuclear power industry.

The package solution to the nuclear issue which we were to propose at the third-round talks included all the questions in which the United States might be interested, such as the resumption of the routine and ad hoc inspections of the agency pursuant to the safeguards agreement, our return to the NPT and the dismantling of the radiochemical laboratory with the replacement of the graphite moderated reactor with the light water reactor.

We do not intend to drive a bargain with the United States over the nuclear issue or get something from it in this connection. All we want is an end to the U.S. policy of nuclear threat to us and the removal of the hostile relations between us and the United States and the abnormal relations between us and the agency.

Only then can the nuclear issue be fundamentally resolved and thus peace be consolidated on the Korean peninsula and, furthermore, security be ensured in the Asia-Pacific region.

The United States, however, failed to give any practical assurances that it would renounce its policy of nuclear threat and stifling against us and, while using the phraseology of DPRK-U.S. talks, refused even to sit down at the negotiating table with us, leading the talks to a collapse in actuality. So we have not had even an opportunity to discuss the package solution with the United States.

The past one year since the publication of the DPRK-U.S. joint statement has been, in the final analysis, a period in which the United States has not sought a solution to the problem through the talks but, on the contrary, used the signboard of the talks as a tool of pressure and a means of trick against us, according to the reversed mode of thinking that it would come to the talks when the problem is solved, and a period in which it forced South Korea to open its rice and arms markets over the nuclear issue and pursued only its selfish aim.

It is not difficult to see the motive of the start of the U.S.-orchestrated anti-DPRK pressure campaign over the core refueling at our experimental atomic power plant.

Core refueling is an indispensable normal process of the operation of an atomic power plant. Furthermore, as we have declared, we have taken measures to fully preserve the technical possibility of ad hoc inspection of the fuel rods when our unique status will have been removed as expected and we firmly ensure the non-diversion of the spent fuel rods.

Despite our well-intentioned step, however, some officials of the IAEA Secretariat "concluded" that the possibility of later measurement of fuel rods was lost. The Secretariat may give up measurement, if it does not want it.

For our part, we preserve the scientific and technical possibility of it. So, if the nuclear issue is solved between our country and the United States, not only the measurement of fuel rods but even more complicated problems than that would be solved without difficulty.

The honesty of our nuclear activities in the past could be seen clearly in the well-meant step of allowing an "additional inspection" of the radiochemical laboratory.

This notwithstanding, they tried to find fault with the core refueling, saying the possibility of measurement was lost. This is an insidious attempt to call in question our graphite moderated reactor system now in operation and put the brakes on the development of our existing nuclear energy industry as a whole, not to inquire into our nuclear activities in the past. In the final analysis, this cannot be construed otherwise than part of their political plot to stifle our system.

This is borne out by such ill-boding moves within the United States of late as open calls for "UN sanctions", "multinational sanctions" and "preemptive strike" at peaceful nuclear facilities of the DPRK.

Should the United States thus totally give up even the DPRK-USA talks now, we would be left with no other choice but to conclude that our efforts for a diplomatic solution have failed.

If the United States is willing to have the talks now, our proposal for a package solution is still valid. But, if it chooses a strongarm measure, our option too will change. We will go over to the next process of our nuclear activities and cannot but expand our independent atomic energy industry by the present method.

In case the United States declares the foundation of the DPRK-USA talks has been destroyed, the foundation on which we have temporarily suspended the effectuation of our declared withdrawal from the non-proliferation treaty will collapse.

We have already notified the parties concerned that "economic sanctions" would be regarded as a declaration of war against us.

In this case, not only the parties joining in the "sanctions" against our Republic but also those backing such "sanctions" will be held responsible.

This is not what we want.

The United States must not take our patience for a sign of weakness.

Daily Brands Alert Order as 'Provocation'

SK0406050194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 4 Jun 94

["Folly of the Doomed"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 4 (KCNA)—The traitor Kim Yong-sam issued a "special alert order" and an "emergency alert order" to the entire puppet Armed Forces and police throughout South Korea for the period from May 31 to June 7, raising outcries over the "military moves of the North" surrounding his foreign tour. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today brands this as a premeditated provocation intended to aggravate tensions while slandering the North and drive the situation to the brink of war.

The news analyst says:

The danger of war on the Korean peninsula comes from the South, not from the North.

The puppets have worked out and published a war scenario codenamed new operation plan 5027 and are continuously shipping in new-type weapons and equipment including Patriot missiles and Apache attack helicopters and staging nuclear war exercises against the North every day in conspiracy with outside forces.

Yet the Kim Yong-sam group is making a fuss over "threat from the North". This is a shameless act reminding us of a thief crying "stop thief." Such act can be done only by those who have been driven into a hopeless crisis, forsaken by the people.

Their clamour is motivated by a criminal intention to divert elsewhere the people's resentment against them and bridge over the crisis of the fascist rule by aggravating confrontation and tensions.

Nation Not To Meet 'Unjustifiable Demand'

SK0506084194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0828 GMT 5 Jun 94

["No U.S. Pressure Can Work"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 5 (KCNA)—We do not want confrontation. But we do not have the intention to meet an unjustifiable demand under continued pressure and cannot tolerate our sovereignty encroached upon, declares NODONG SINMUN today.

The analyst says:

The United States these days is orchestrating an anti-DPRK pressure campaign over the core refueling operation at its experimental atomic power plant, crying for "UN sanctions," "multinational sanctions" and "preemptive strike" at its peaceful nuclear facilities.

This indicates that the United States is opting the strong arm, throwing away even the veil of DPRK-U.S. talks.

In this connection we declared that our nuclear activities will go over to the next process and we will have no alternative but to expand our independent nuclear power industry by the present method and that, in case the United States says the foundation of its talks with the DPRK has been destroyed, the foundation of the temporary suspension of the effectuation of our declared withdrawal from the [Nuclear] Non-Proliferation Treaty will also collapse.

When things take this course, neither the United States nor the International Atomic Energy Agency can blame us. Because such situation has been caused by them.

The United States is not interested in the solution of the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula but seeks only to stifle our socialist system.

Our core refueling operation is taking place on condition that the non-divergence of nuclear fuel to the military purpose is firmly guaranteed and technical possibility is preserved for an ad hoc inspection of the fuel rods when the unique status of the DPRK is removed.

The campaign to stifle the DPRK over its core refueling cannot be justified in any respect.

Since some quarters of the Secretariat of the agency "concluded" that the possibility of later measurement of fuel rods is lost, we do not intend to beg for measurement, if the Secretariat refuses it.

The United States must stop acting rashly, pondering over the grave consequences to be entailed by its policy of stifling the DPRK.

If "sanctions" are taken against us, not only the parties participating in them but also those backing them will have to bear responsibility.

CPRF Denounces U.S., ROK Sanctions Moves

SK0506235894 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2112 GMT 5 Jun 94

[Statement by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued in Pyongyang on 6 June—read by announcer]

[Text] The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] issued the following statement in connection with the fact that the situation on the Korean peninsula faces the worst situation because the South Korean puppet clique is committing vicious maneuvers of sanctions against us, by conspiring with the United States.

Statement by the CPRF:

Today, the situation on the Korean peninsula is on the verge of entering into the worst situation. The nuclear commotion being carried out by the United States and its following forces is trying to openly move it toward sanctions against us, and the endless threat and suppression continued by them is making the situation enter into the doors of war.

What cannot be overlooked is that the South Korean ruling bunch, who are indiscriminately conspiring with the outside forces at a time when the nation is at the crossroad of life and death, are carrying out rash and thoughtless acts and are making the situation on the Korean peninsula a very acute one.

We warned the South Korean authorities not only once or twice of what sanctions mean, which the imperialists are trying to force us into by finding fault with the nonexistent nuclear issue, and what danger it represents if we are involved in the sanctions. Nevertheless, the South Korean ruling bunch are standing at the forefront, more so than the outside forces, and are running amok by blowing the trumpet of sanctions against the fellow countrymen.

The South Korean puppet clique that ignored the North-South dialogue and that clung to the so-called international cooperative system, recently all the more persistently begged for sanctions against the North before the masters in the United Nations, Washington, and Tokyo, and is crazily babbling the inevitability of sanctions in the empty sky whenever it opens its mouth.

The South Korean ruling bunch is conspiring with the master for UN sanctions and multinational sanctions, and is even hurriedly putting forth its groundless antinational method of sanctions against the North. At the same time, it ordered the whole area of South Korea to be on alert and is unhesitatingly making provocative absurd remarks against us.

Looking at all the facts, it is clear that the South Korean ruling bunch is throwing itself into becoming the shock brigade of the anti-Republic maneuver and a servant of war for the master with enthusiasm.

Begging for sanctions toward the fellow countrymen to the outside forces means that it attaches greater importance to the allies than the nation. Bringing about a very dangerous situation of war which was not even carried out during the military fascist dictatorial regime before, can by no means be regarded as a civilian-ruled regime.

It was all the more clearly revealed that the South Korean ruling bunch is a group of nation sellers entrusting the nation's fate to the outside forces through its acts, and a civilian-ruled fascist group pursuing war by wearing the mask of a civilian-ruled regime.

We cannot but worry about the national misfortune and calamity which can be committed anytime by the crazy rascals running amok in accordance with the interest of the outside forces. This is not an issue limited to the North or the South, and also it is not an issue regarding the one side's ideology and system. This is an issue of the

life and death of 70 million people transcending differences in region, ideology, and system of the North and South.

If the nation's interest is put in the forefront and regards the nation's existence as the source, no one can gamble with this important issue, and must not make a foolish thought of trying to gain interest through this gamble.

Sanctions mean war, and there is no mercy in war. There is no greater miscalculation to think that they will be safe if they carry out sanctions toward the fellow countrymen by conspiring with outside forces.

With the least expectation, if Kim Yong-sam dares to move toward the road of adventure, this will mean his end. The Kim Yong-sam puppet clique must correctly know that the United States, its master, and the Patriot missiles, which it dragged in, cannot protect him, and act with discretion.

[Dated] 6 June 1994, Pyongyang

U.S., ROK Stage Air Strike Exercises 1, 2 Jun

SK0406045294 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 4 Jun 94

[Text] Pyongyang, June 4 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists mobilized nuclear-capable F-16 and F-15 fighter-bombers, pursuit-assault planes, VTOL [vertical takeoff and landing] assault planes, electronic jamming planes and early warning planes based overseas and warplanes of the U.S. Airforce stationed in South Korea and the South Korean puppet Airforce, some 500 in all, in surprise air strike exercises against the North in the skies above Yongwol, Tanyang, Umsong and Asan Bay of South Korea on June 1 and 2, according to military sources.

Meanwhile, the South Korean puppets fired more than 500 large-calibre machinegun and automatic rifle bullets, charging toward the Military Demarcation Line from Paju County on June 1. Formations of helicopter gunboats and transport helicopters staged ground-attack support and airlifting exercises in the skies above Pochon, Yonchon and Chorwon and Inje, South Korean Kangwon Province, on June 2.

Facts clearly show how desperately the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are trying to increase their combat capacity in a war against the North.

Stage 'Provocative' Exercise 3 Jun

SK0506085594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 5 Jun 94

[Text] Pyongyang, June 5 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists on June 3 staged a provocative bombing exercise against the North in the sky above South Korea by mobilizing 20 odd Pacific-based pursuit-assault planes and VTOL [vertical takeoff and landing] assault planes and various types of fighter-bombers, assault planes, observation planes and reconnaissance planes belonging to the U.S. Airforce present in South Korea and the puppet Airforce, according to military sources.

On the same day, a tank group of the puppet Army deployed in the area of Paju County and large-calibre artillery groups of the puppet Army which took positions in Paju County and Chorwon County, South Korean Kangwon Province, fired some 20 tank shells and 120 artillery shells into the area near the demilitarized zone, and armed bandits of the puppet Army in the area fired more than 1,000 large-calibre machinegun and automatic rifle bullets, kicking up war fever.

And, "commandoes" dropped on the area of Paju County incited a war atmosphere by making a surprise attack on the targets in their operational plan.

Such war exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets gravely threaten the peace and security of the Korean peninsula.

Ulchi Focus Lens Announcement Termed 'Challenge'

SK0406062994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT 4 Jun 94

["Dangerous Military Move"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 4 (KCNA)—The United States and the South Korean puppet clique reportedly announced on June 1 that they would stage Ulchi Focus Lens with far larger forces than last year for two weeks from August 22 this year.

The announcement came at a time when the wicked forces are kicking up a hysterical clamour for pressure and "sanctions" against the DPRK following the "presidential statement" of the U.N. Security Council a few days ago, which contained an unreasonable argument against the DPRK. This is an open challenge to the DPRK and a very ill-boding military move to drive the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war. This arouses our due vigilance.

The U.S. hardline conservatives including Defense Secretary William Perry have openly called for "policy of physical strength." The traitor Kim Yong-sam "inspected" the combat preparedness of puppet Army units, inciting a war fever. The Rimpac joint military maneuvers simulating a military attack on the DPRK are being staged. These facts show that the military move of the United States and the South Korean puppet clique to carry into practice new operation plan 5027 for a war against the North is entering into a very grave stage.

The United States and the South Korean puppet clique must refrain from rash acts, clearly mindful of the grave consequences that may arise from their adventurous military action.

Exercise Announcement Condemned

SK0506083194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 5 Jun 94

["Grave Threat to Peace on Korean Peninsula"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 5 (KCNA)—The United States and the South Korean puppets announced that they would stage Ulchi Focus Lens joint military exercises in South Korea for two weeks from August 22 allegedly to fill the "gap" till the start of the "Team Spirit" war game.

The new large-scale nuclear war drill projected by the United States and the South Korean puppets is a grave challenge to the whole nation which desire peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification, and it is a dangerous action to carry the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war, declares NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today.

The analyst says:

The open announcement of the plan of a provocative war gamble against the North by the South Korean puppets together with outside forces clearly indicates that they do not want a solution to the peace problem on the Korean peninsula through dialogue and negotiation but seek to attain their aim of aggression with "strength".

The talk about "gap" is a poor excuse invented by them to justify the adventurous war racket against the North.

With nothing can the United States and the Kim Yong-sam group justify the Ulchi Focus Lens joint military exercises which would gravely threaten our nation and endanger peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Our people who love peace do not want war but are never afraid of it and can never tolerate the aggressors provoking us.

The United States and the South Korean puppets must cancel the plan of an adventurous war gamble, pondering over the consequences to be entailed by their provocative play with fire.

Military Delegation, Choe Depart for PRC

SK0606104794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Text] Pyongyang, June 6 (KCNA)—A military delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Choe Kwang, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-chairman of the National Defense Commission of the DPRK and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, left here today to visit China.

It was seen off at the airport by Vice Marshal Kim Pong-yol, General Yi Pyong-ok and General Yi Pong-won of the KPA and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Qiao Zonghuai.

Cooperative Farms Finish Rice Transplanting

SK0406105394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 4 Jun 94

[Text] Pyongyang, June 4 (KCNA)—The cooperative farms across the country have finished rice-transplanting in all paddy fields except northern highland and cold areas and some rice seedling beds.

The agricultural working people have made a breakthrough for reaping another rich crop this year by finishing rice transplanting in the time most opportune for the highest yield.

Weeding has already entered a full-scale stage in Paechon, Chaeryong and Anak, South Hwanghae Province, and in Unjon, Chongju and Yomju, North Pyongan Province, and many other areas on the west coast.

Cooperative farms are pulling their full weight on manuring and tending crops.

South Korea

IAEA Reports to Board of Governors 3 Jun

SK0406005594 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2300 GMT 3 Jun 94

[Text] The International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] stressed that a special inspection of two undeclared nuclear facilities is indispensable [pilsujok] to examine North Korea's diversion of nuclear material, and called for full-scale cooperation from North Korea.

Correspondent Cha Man-sun reports from Vienna:

[Begin Cha recording] Reporting on the status of the replacement of fuel rods to its Board of Governors during its informal meeting held yesterday [3 June] afternoon, the IAEA pointed out that the decisive opportunity [kyolchongjogin kihoe] to examine North Korea's diversion of nuclear material has already been lost.

The IAEA reported to its 35 Board of Governors member states that providing additional information, which has been demanded from early last year, and a special inspection of two undeclared facilities are indispensable for determining the exact amount of plutonium produced in North Korea. Thus, full-scale cooperation from North Korea is urgent.

At yesterday's Board of Governors meeting, Olli Heinonen, head of the inspection section who inspected the replacement of fuel rods in Yongbyon, stressed that because nearly all of the fuel rods were replaced in the

portion where sample-taking is definitely required, the result of analysis cannot be trusted even if samples are taken.

Councilor Yun Ho-chin from the North Korean side and Kim Su-kil, researcher in the DPRK Foreign Ministry, who came from Pyongyang, attended the informal Board of Governors meeting yesterday. They repeatedly referred to North Korea's special position of withholding the withdrawal of Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, and persistently refused interviews by reporters. [end recording]

Reportedly Drafting Declaration

SK0506005094 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0000 GMT 5 Jun 94

[AFP, YONHAP From Vienna]

[Text] According to diplomats in Vienna, the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] has convened a special meeting to discuss a draft declaration urging North Korea to accept all inspections in relation to nuclear weapons development.

The diplomats said that the meeting, which was held a day before the official Board of Governors meeting scheduled for 5 June, reviewed a draft declaration denouncing North Korea for violating the inspections provisions of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] by removing fuel rods from the five-megawatt experimental reactor without IAEA supervision.

They said that the declaration urges North Korea to fulfill the obligations of the NPT and that the declaration will be announced as an official result of the Board of Governors meeting or a president's statement.

The IAEA Board of Governors is expected to discuss the North Korean issue on 9 or 10 June when the UN Security Council makes a decision on sanctions against North Korea.

Government Consults With Other Nations on DPRK

Sanctions Discussed With U.S.

SK0406012694 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2300 GMT 3 Jun 94

[Text] The ROK and the United States agreed to take gradual [tangyejogin] steps for sanctions against North Korea, which in the end refused the request of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA].

Correspondent Kim In-kyu reports from Washington:

[Begin Kim recording] Today at the U.S. State Department, Kim Sam-hun, ROK nuclear ambassador; and Robert Gallucci, U.S. assistant secretary of state, discussed appropriate countermeasures [taehung chochi] against the North Korean act of violating the Nuclear Safeguards Accord. They shared the view that they should take gradual sanctions against North Korea at the earliest possible date.

Following the talks between the ROK and the United States, Assistant Secretary Gallucci held a special briefing at the State Department and revealed that there was no difference in views whatsoever between the two countries on steps to be taken next, including sanctions against North Korea.

In particular, answering the question on a possibility of the beginning of actual sanctions against North Korea within this month, Assistant Secretary Gallucci said that for this issue, close consultations will be held with allied nations and with Standing Committee members of the UN Security Council between this weekend and next week. Thus, he made it clear that they will strongly push for sanctions this month.

Nuclear Ambassador Kim Sam-hun revealed that since the foundation for continuing dialogue with North Korea collapsed, steps for sanctions against North Korea were discussed with the United States and the UN Security Council. As a result, they unanimously expressed the position that a resolution for practical sanctions must be adopted before it is too late in a bid to not lose the momentum favorable to sanctions against North Korea.

Ambassador Kim Sam-hun and Assistant Secretary Gallucci pointed out that although a method of analyzing fuel rods among the three possible methods to determine the amount of plutonium North Korea has extracted up to now has vanished, another method, including a special inspection of a radiochemical waste dumping site, still remained. Thus, they suggested that there is room for dialogue if North Korea allows the special inspection. [end recording]

Japan Finalizes 'Concrete Steps'

SK0406025694 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2300 GMT 3 Jun 94

[Text] The Japanese Government has worked out concrete steps to be taken as means of sanctions against North Korea, and decided to actively cooperate with the United States even if it independently takes steps for sanctions in the event the UN Security Council fails to adopt a resolution on sanctions against North Korea.

Correspondent Yi Il-hwa reports from Tokyo:

[Begin Yi recording] The Japanese Government decided on steps it could take if sanctions are imposed on North Korea regarding the nuclear problem.

The steps for sanctions worked out by the Japanese Government essentially include 10 points. These points include restrictions on the exchange of people, such as banning diplomats' contacts, and restriction on money and materials.

The restrictions on the exchange of people stipulate that Japanese diplomats would be prohibited from contacting North Korean diplomats in a third country, the visit of Japanese Government officials to North Korea would be in principle banned, and government officials would not be permitted to use a special airplane flying between Tokyo and North Korea.

The restrictions on money and materials stipulate the banning of intermediate export-import trade, suspension of transactions in capitals, including investment and loans, and the discontinuation of remittance of money to North Korea through the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan [Chongnyon], a demand of the United States.

These restrictions also contain the banning of exchanges of culture, art, and science, including music, sports, and technology.

In addition to these steps finalized by the Japanese Government, Japan decided to actively cooperate the United States in collaboration with the ROK, even if the United States independently takes steps on sanctions in the event the UN Security Council fails to adopt a resolution.

In the event that U.S. forces launch naval blockade activities, Japan will see to it that the Japanese Self-Defense Forces can participate in the logistic support, including the supply of materials and fuel. [end recording]

Discussions Held With U.S., Japan

SK0406024194 Seoul YONHAP in English 0227 GMT 4 Jun 94

[Text] Washington, June 3 (YONHAP)—South Korea, the United States and Japan held a series of contacts here Friday and discussed details of their plans for a U.N. Security Council resolution imposing economic sanctions on North Korea.

The U.S. ambassador in charge of the North Korean nuclear affair, Robert Gallucci, met separately with his South Korean counterpart Kim Sam-hun and the Japanese Foreign Ministry's director-general of the Diplomatic Policy Bureau, Shunji Yanai.

They are scheduled to hold a tripartite meeting Saturday morning to coordinate their positions on possible U.N. sanctions against Pyongyang.

Following his meeting with Gallucci, Kim said that since the chance of measuring nuclear fuel rods at the 5-megawatt reactor has been lost, it is even more important for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to conduct special inspections of nuclear waste facilities at Yongbyon. "There is no need to abandon dialogue with North Korea if suspicions over North Korea's nuclear intentions could be dispelled through (the IAEA's) special inspections," Kim said. Kim thus indicated that the international community plans to apply economic pressure on North Korea while demanding that it permit special inspections.

Asked about the possibility of resuming dialogue with North Korea, Kim said that at this juncture it is important to propose and adopt a Security Council resolution on economic sanctions. But the Security Council's main aim is to resolve the dispute over Pyongyang's suspected nuclear weapons program, Kim said. "Therefore, dialogue with North Korea can be resumed depending on North Korea's attitude and if there is a possibility that the fundamental problems can be solved."

South Korea, the United States and Japan are pushing a Security Council resolution on economic sanctions that could have a practical impact, Kim said. Kim hinted that the three countries would press for the resolution at the earliest possible date, grabbing the opportunity as IAEA Director-general Hans Blix is scheduled to explain the agency's inspection results to the council Friday afternoon.

The Korean ambassador said he understood that U.S. and South Korean military officials are conducting close coordination in preparation for a possible rise in tension on the Korean peninsula.

Meanwhile, Gallucci held a special press briefing Friday and explained that the United States has already begun consultations with its allies on appropriate action against North Korea.

"Thus far, with our brief initial meeting, I detect no differences between us and our South Korean allies," Gallucci said. He stressed that international sanctions against North Korea would not destroy the basis for resolving the issue. Gallucci said there were three ways to determine what happened in 1989 at the 5-megawatt reactor:

—by additional information provided by North Korea.

—by special inspection of the radioactive waste sites' operating history through non-destructive analysis of fuel discharged from the reactor.

—by reconstruction of the reactor operating history through nondestructive analysis of fuel discharged from the reactor.

Blix has said that the third way has been irrevocably destroyed as a methodology for the IAEA and therefore the overall ability to ascertain what happened in the past has been seriously eroded, he said. But Gallucci was quick to add that "that does not mean (they are) destroyed."

The IAEA, with the full cooperation of North Korea, could still get at it, he said. In effect, Gallucci hinted that there was room to resume negotiations, depending on the North Koreans' attitude.

Asked about the purpose of economic sanctions, Gallucci said: "We are looking for a nuclear-free Korean

peninsula, we are looking for full NPT [Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty] adherence (by North Korea), we are looking for full-scope safeguards, the acceptance of special inspections and the implementation of the North-South declaration on denuclearization."

Foreign Minister, Christopher Talk

SK0406235894 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2300 GMT 4 Jun 94

[By correspondent Hong Song-kyu from London]

[Text] Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu has said that a resolution regarding sanctions on North Korea will be included in the agenda of the UN Security Council's discussion on the North Korean nuclear issue, which is scheduled to begin this week.

Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu, who stopped over in London on 4 June on his way to New York to attend the UN Security Council meeting, and U.S. Secretary of State Christopher, who was accompanying U.S. President Clinton on his visit to the UK, had a telephone conversation for about an hour to discuss sanctions on North Korea.

Minister Han said the U.S., UK, and ROK foreign ministers agreed that it is time for the UN Security Council to impose strong sanctions on North Korea and that special inspections [tukpyol sachal] are necessary because North Korea already passed the limit demanded by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Minister Han said he expected Russia and the PRC would cooperate if the resolution concerning sanctions on North Korea was included in the UN Security Council agenda.

Defense Minister Yi, Perry Talk

SK0506042194 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 5 Jun 94 p 2

[Text] It was learned that Defense Minister Yi Pyong-tae and U.S. Secretary of Defense William Perry used a hotline for about 30 minutes on the morning of 4 June to discuss preparations to strengthen ROK-U.S. joint military rapport in connection with the tense situation surrounding the Korean peninsula due to the North Korean nuclear issue.

A high-ranking Defense Ministry official revealed: "It is known that they discussed the issue from various angles on ways to make preparations to strengthen the military rapport between the two countries for possible provocations by North Korea if economic sanctions are imposed." This is the first time that the two ministers talked over the hotline, with the exception of the test conducted when it was installed last month.

Remittance of Money to North Viewed

SK0606001394 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2200 GMT 5 Jun 94

[Report by YONHAP from Tokyo]

[Text] NHK of Japan has reported that Japan notified the participants of the ROK, U.S., and Japan joint meeting held in Washington to discuss the North's nuclear issue that it is possible to discontinue Chongnyon [General Association of Korean Residents in Japan]-affiliated Korean-Japanese residents' remittance of money to North Korea.

The broadcast noted that it was the first time the Japanese Government expressed an opinion about restricting the remittance of money to North Korea. It also added that the Japanese Government put forth its own proposal for imposing sanctions on North Korea, including restricting imports and exports and banning personal exchanges.

Three-Way Phone Talks Held 4 Jun

SK0606013894 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 6 Jun 94 p 1

[Text] According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 5 June, Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu arrived in London, Great Britain, on the afternoon of 4 June, local time. There he had individual and three-way telephone talks with U.S. Secretary of State Christopher and Hurd, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, to discuss North Korea's nuclear issue. Secretary Christopher was attending a U.S.-British foreign ministers meeting there.

Foreign Minister Flies to New York

SK0606030894 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Text] New York, June 6 (YONHAP)—South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu flew to New York Sunday to lobby for a sanctions resolution on North Korea by the United Nations Security Council.

Upon his arrival, Han was briefed by Kim Sam-hun, Seoul's ambassador in charge of nuclear affairs, on the results of three-way talks on Saturday among South Korea, the United States and Japan on the imposition of sanctions against Pyongyang.

Han will hold separate meetings with Security Council President Salim Bin Mohammed al-Khussaiby and the U.N. ambassadors of the five permanent council members to convey the South Korean Government position that sanctions are inevitable at this stage and to persuade them to endorse a sanctions resolution, sources here said.

The South Korean foreign minister will also meet with Robert Gallucci, U.S. assistant secretary of state for political and military affairs, Monday afternoon when

Gallucci comes to New York to speak at the Asia Society, they said. Han and Gallucci will discuss their governments' positions on sanctions and coordinate their future strategy in pushing ahead with sanctions at the Security Council.

The council is likely to take up the sanctions issue early this week on the basis of a proposal made by South Korea, the United States and Japan. The proposal will be made into a draft resolution after consultations with the four other standing council members—Britain, China, Russia and France—before finally being presented at a Security Council meeting.

Seoul, Washington and Tokyo have already reached complete agreement on the timing and intensity of sanctions, according to the sources, who expect a draft resolution to be completed by early this week.

Minister Han, who stopped off in London on Saturday on his way to New York, had telephone talks with U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher and his British counterpart Douglas Hurd on cooperating at the Security Council on the North Korean nuclear issue. Han also briefed Christopher and Hurd, who were having bilateral talks in London, on the results of President Kim Yong-sam's visit to Russia.

Han separated from the presidential entourage just before its departure from Moscow to Uzbekistan on President Kim's instruction to fly to go to New York for talks with U.N. officials prior to U.N. Security Council's discussion of sanctions to be imposed on North Korea.

'Difficulties' in Drafting Resolution

SK0606091694 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 6 Jun 94 p 2

[Article by correspondent Chong Chin-sok from Washington: "Why Is the Presentation of a Sanction Bill on the North Korean Nuclear Issue to the UN Security Council Being Delayed?"]

[Text] Diplomatic negotiations over the adoption of a UN Security Council resolution on sanctions against North Korea have been undergoing some trouble.

The United States at first planned to have a discussion on a resolution which the ROK, Japan, and the United States had drafted at a session of the five permanent members early this week to pass it as soon as possible. However, the countries reportedly are having difficulties in reaching accord among themselves. As a result, it will take some time to present a draft resolution on sanctions against North Korea to the UN Security Council.

The United States, which had been playing a leading role in passing a resolution, had a tripartite consultation with the ROK and Japan in Washington and New York and coordinated views among the five permanent members of the Security Council toward the end of last week. However, the United States seems to be embarrassed because it realized the difficulty in passing a resolution. In short, countries concerned do not positively support the United States' ideas on the timing and method of the sanctions.

The attitudes of China and Russia may be understandable to the United States. However, Japan, a major country concerned, expressed the view that it cannot accept the United States' plan on sanctions. The two countries have reached agreement on sanctions in principle. However, they have significantly different views on details of the sanction plan, including how to impose sanctions.

The consultation among the ROK, the United States, and Japan which took place in Washington on 3 and 4 June (Washington time) is the proof of the difficulties in passing a resolution. That day's meeting was intended to draft a resolution. They agreed on a general idea on sanctions for two days of separate and expanded meetings. However, they reportedly failed to reach agreement on what should be included in the sanctions.

For example, no agreement was reached as to whether sanctions will be imposed immediately after a resolution is passed or whether a certain grace period will be given to North Korea to see North Korea's reaction to the sanctions. Still, the three countries appeared to have agreed that the effectuation of sanctions must not be delayed for very long.

The problem was how to impose sanctions. Kim Sam-hun, the ROK nuclear ambassador, and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Gallucci reportedly had different views. However, (Sunji Yanai), chief of a bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, expressed his opposition in many respects. Japan said that it "would cooperate on matters in which it can under the constitution." It also said that it is not necessary to hastily present a draft resolution.

It is expected that the passage of a resolution will be delayed not only because it is difficult to draft a resolution, but because countries concerned still want to try to resolve the nuclear issue through dialogue. The United States and other Western countries want to leave the door open for North Korea's acceptance of special inspections of the two unreported facilities in Yongbyon, the final exit.

Seoul Continues To Deal With DPRK Situation

Nuclear Envoy Discusses DPRK

SK0406082394 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 4 Jun 94 p 4

[Report by Chin Chang-uk on interview with Kim Sam-hun, ROK nuclear ambassador, by Washington-based ROK correspondents in Washington D.C. on 3 June]

[Text] Kim Sam-hun, ROK nuclear ambassador, said on 3 June that UN Security Council sanctions against North Korea are aimed at resolving the North Korean nuclear

problem and if North Korea ensures nuclear transparency in the future, sanctions can be removed.

In an interview with Washington-based ROK correspondents held in Washington, Ambassador Kim pointed out that adoption of a resolution on sanctions against North Korea by the UN Security Council is the most important issue at present. He stressed, however, that if North Korea allows a special inspection of two undeclared nuclear facilities by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], it would be a breakthrough in the North Korean nuclear problem, although the issue on fuel rods in the Yongbyon reactor has not been resolved satisfactorily.

The interview follows:

[Question] What is the purpose of your visit to Washington?

[Kim Sam-hun] My purpose is to discuss the positions on the North Korean nuclear issue by the ROK and the United States in the UN Security Council, as well as that between the ROK, the United States, and Japan; and to discuss sanctions against North Korea by the UN Security Council with its Standing Committee member states.

I had consultations on measures of the ROK and the United States with Robert Gallucci, U.S. assistant secretary of state and coordinator of the North Korean nuclear issue, on the morning of 3 June. On 4 June, I will have working-level consultations with the United States and Japan.

[Question] What was the content of discussion with Assistant Secretary Gallucci?

[Kim Sam-hun] We discussed various steps and a broad range of issues regarding sanctions by the UN Security Council against North Korea. There was no difference in views between the ROK and the United States during the discussion.

[Question] What is the purpose of sanctions against North Korea?

[Kim Sam-hun] The sanctions are aimed at removing nuclear suspicion of North Korea and ensuring nuclear transparency. The purpose is to ultimately resolve the North Korean nuclear problem.

The ROK Government made efforts to resolve the problem through dialogue to the end. However, the IAEA decided that its future measurement of used nuclear fuel rods in the Yongbyon reactor is now impossible. As a result, the basis for dialogue has collapsed and sanctions have become inevitable.

Even if sanctions are imposed, we will not renounce dialogue with North Korea if nuclear suspicion is removed and nuclear transparency is ensured.

[Question] Is there any other way to examine North Korea's diversion of nuclear material, other than by the fuel rods in the five-megawatt reactor in Yongbyon?

[Kim Sam-hun] Even without the fuel rods in the Yongbyon reactor, there is room for examining the history of North Korean nuclear development provided that an inspection is allowed of the two undeclared nuclear facilities that North Korea omitted from the list when it reported its 16 nuclear facilities to the IAEA. Therefore, the inspection of two undeclared facilities, which are known to store nuclear waste after reprocessing, will become an important issue in the future.

Since the accuracy of measurement of used fuel rods from the reactor is higher than any other method, the IAEA demanded this measurement from North Korea.

North Korea has persistently refused the IAEA's special inspection of its two undeclared facilities since March 1993. Because of this, the North Korean nuclear issue has reached the sanctions stage.

[Question] What is the extent of the U.S. and ROK attitude regarding sanctions against North Korea?

[Kim Sam-hun] IAEA Secretary-General Hans Blix's report to the UN Security Council is an important momentum for sanctions against North Korea. We must not lose this momentum. It is not desirable to miss the opportunity by wasting time. The issue of sanctions is still in the discussion stage. However, if sanctions against North Korea are approved by the UN Security Council, they should contain practical consequences. The sanctions this time should not merely be a statement-like warning, as the recent presidential statement of UN Security Council.

[Question] Is there any change in China's attitude, which is a Standing Committee member state of the Security Council?

[Kim Sam-hun] I cannot say at this moment that there is a change. I may point out, however, that the ROK and the United States has made all possible efforts to include China in the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, and has tried to create conditions for China to do so.

[Question] What if North Korea declares its withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] before the UN Security Council puts sanctions to a vote, and what would be your reaction if North Korea declares that it possesses nuclear armament?

[Kim Sam-hun] The North Korean nuclear problem began in 1992, and has been a full-scale international issue since March 1993. The international community will never tolerate North Korea's declaring its withdrawal from the NPT or that it is a nuclear-state. As the North Korean nuclear problem has been discussed by the UN Security Council on many occasions, there will be no problem in imposing sanctions even if North Korea carries out such an act.

Envoy to UN Discusses Issue

SK0506040194 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 5 Jun 94 p 5

[Interview with Yu Chong-ha, ROK permanent representative to the United Nations, by Kim Cha-ung at the UN Headquarters in New York on 3 June—first two paragraphs are TONG-A ILBO introduction]

[Text] Permanent Representative Yu Chong-ha revealed on the afternoon of 3 June: "Currently, the ROK Government's firm position is that it is inevitable to implement sanctions against North Korea through the UN Security Council [UNSC]." He also said: "During the meeting among the ROK, the United States, and Japan scheduled for 3, 4 June in Washington, the three countries will settle the level and types of sanctions against North Korea and the demands to make on North Korea. From early next week, coordination of various views regarding the draft of the resolution provided by the United States will be carried out on a full scale among the permanent members of the UNSC."

Following is an interview with Permanent Representative Yu Chong-ha:

[Kim Cha-ung] At the 3 June UNSC meeting, Hans Blix, secretary general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, revealed: "We could not find any technical or safety reasons for North Korea to replace the fuel rods at its atomic reactor." Does this mean that North Korea intentionally started to replace the fuel rods?

[Yu Chong-ha] Yes. This means that North Korea replaced the fuel rods not because of the technical and safety reasons they were insisting on, but for political purposes. North Korea intentionally removed the evidence that could have determined that it has diverted nuclear material.

[Kim] Other than measuring the fuel rods, are there any other ways to find out whether North Korea has diverted nuclear material?

[Yu] There is no certain evidence that North Korea diverted nuclear material by examining the fuel rods. If nuclear waste was examined, we could have had a partial knowledge of whether the nuclear material was diverted, but the information is not complete. Now, the way to find out about North Korea's nuclear activities through the fuel rods has disappeared.

[Kim] Does our government firmly support sanctions against North Korea?

[Yu] Currently, our government's firm position is that the move toward sanctions is inevitable. The ROK, the United States, and Japan are discussing in Washington the pace and method of the sanctions and what demands they will make on North Korea.

[Kim] What do you think will be the content of the sanctions?

[Yu] In general, there are three kinds of resolutions for sanctions at the UNSC—a resolution of warning, a resolution for sanctions in stages, and an overall resolution for sanctions. One of them will be applied to North Korea.

[Kim] When do you think that a resolution on North Korea will be adopted?

[Yu] It will not be adopted in just one or two days. If you look at previous cases, it takes two to three weeks from the time the permanent members of the UNSC start to discuss this matter and the time a decision is made. Some permanent members say that "This is not a time-pressing issue now." The opportunity for a later measurement of the fuel rods has been lost, but since the discharged fuel rods are under the surveillance of the inspection team, permanent members point out that it is not a time sensitive issue.

[Kim] It is important to see how China will react to the resolution against North Korea. What is the attitude of the permanent members, including China, regarding this matter?

[Yu] I had contact with related ambassadors. China is still adhering to the position of "opposing sanctions," which has been its position in the past. However, China seemed to sense the ROK point of view that there is no other way than to take sanctions. France and Great Britain feel strongly about taking sanctions. Russia proposed an eight-party meeting in an effort to seek other ways to resolve this issue rather than taking sanctions.

Seoul Holds 'Emergency' Meeting

SK0406034094 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0200 GMT 4 Jun 94

[Text] Chaired by Prime Minister Yi Yong-tok, the government held an emergency meeting this morning regarding the North Korean nuclear problem and intensively discussed countermeasures.

Chong Chae-sok, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Yi Hong-ku, deputy prime minister and minister for unification; Kim Tok, director of the Agency for National Security Planning; and Pak Kwan-yong, chief presidential secretary, attended the meeting.

At today's meeting, the government intensively analyzed the anticipated North Korea's reaction and its impact on our security under the circumstances in which sanctions against North Korea by the UN Security Council are indispensable. The government decided to assume a flawless attitude to cope with this situation by thoroughly reexamining relevant measures which have already been prepared.

For this, the government decided to examine every day detailed steps in each field by operating working-level action teams in relevant government offices and agencies headed by the vice unification minister.

In particular, the government decided to strengthen pan-government-level measures to make the entire Armed Forces maintain a thorough alert posture and to fully cope with any situation that may hinder the stability of the people's life.

Opposition Party Caucus Resolution

SK0406054594 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0200 GMT 4 Jun 94

[Text] The Democratic Party [DP] held a party caucus at the National Assembly building this morning and adopted a resolution urging North Korea to stop the nuclear fuel rod replacement operation immediately, ensure the nuclear transparency, and return to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT].

In the resolution, the DP noted that the present situation surrounding the North Korean nuclear issue is very grave and stressed that North Korea should fully allow the special inspection of the undeclared sites by the International Atomic Energy Agency. The DP also urged the government to make independent efforts in close cooperation with the United Nations and the four neighboring major powers, including the United States, to prevent war on the Korean peninsula. The DP also called on the United States and the United Nations to do their best to maintain dialogue for the peaceful settlement rather than resorting to the measures that could result in war.

Ruling Party Holds Meeting 4 Jun

SK0406060394 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0200 GMT 4 Jun 94

[Text] The Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] held a meeting of senior party post holders today and discussed measures the party should take as the national security is driven into a tense situation while international sanctions against the North is impending because of the North Korean rejection of nuclear inspections. In the meeting, the DLP decided to make efforts to have the people become aware of the present security situation.

At today's meeting, Yi Se-ki, chairman of the Policy Committee, said that the crisis situation resulting from the North Korean nuclear issue is heightened because North Korea claimed that it would regard any form of sanctions against it as an act of war declaration against North Korea. Yi also said that in case the UN sanctions turn out to be difficult because of the Chinese opposition, despite the fact that measures for sanctions are pushed ahead on the part of the United Nations, the government is grouping for multinational sanctions among the ROK, Japan, and the United States.

DLP Chairman Kim Chong-pil noted this is the time for the people to be precisely aware of the national security situation, and stressed the need for the authorities to explain the present situation to the people and have them share the correct awareness. Chairman Kim Chong-pil stressed that the DLP should play a leading role in this.

Opposition's Cooperation Asked

SK0406061994 Seoul YONHAP in English 0601 GMT 4 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 4 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam's government and the ruling Democratic Liberal Party asked the main opposition Democratic Party (DP) Saturday to go along with them on the North Korean nuclear dispute.

The Democratic Party, however, held an emergency meeting of its policy-making supreme council Saturday morning and adopted a resolution urging the government to work for peaceful resolution of the nuclear row through dialogue.

"Whatever happens on the peninsula, (we) have to prevent another war (in Korea)," the DP said in the resolution, asking the government to seek an independent method of settling the dispute through active contacts with North Korea.

Earlier, First State Minister for Political Affairs So Chung-won called DP Chairman Yi Ki-taek and stressed the need to form a united political front as the nuclear deadlock has reached a critical juncture. Since there would be many stages of economic sanctions against North Korea and Seoul does not yet know Washington's exact plans, confusion might arise if there is a split in the nation's stance on the issue, So said.

So promised Yi that the government will brief the opposition party on the North Korean problem when President Kim and Seoul's ambassador in charge of nuclear affairs, Kim Sang-hun, return home. So assured Yi that the government will try to reflect the opposition party's position when it works out concrete measures on North Korea.

The DP resolution also called on the United States and the United Nations to refrain from any provocative action and to help resolve the row through dialogue.

In addition, the Democratic Party asked North Korea to stop refueling at the 5-megawatt reactor immediately, and to allow the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to conduct special inspections of two unreported nuclear facilities.

The opposition party also demanded that Pyongyang guarantee the transparency of its nuclear program and scrap its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

DPRK Expansion Plan Denounced

SK0406091394 Seoul YONHAP in English 0907 GMT 4 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 4 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government on Saturday [4 June] denounced as "an extremely dangerous idea" the professed plan of North Korea to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) and expand nuclear activities.

North Korea said in a statement issued by Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu on Friday that they would push ahead with their withdrawal from the NPT and would expand "self-reliant nuclear energy industry" under the present manner.

"This is an extremely dangerous idea that makes a mockery of the hope of the international community and all the Korean people for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula," the government said in a statement.

The statement released by Yi Song-kon, Seoul-side chairman of the South-North Joint Nuclear Control Commission, said the North's recent unilateral replacement of fuel rods at a 5-megawatt atomic reactor was an act of fundamentally shattering the joint declaration of denuclearization.

"We in our part will continue to strive and take all available steps to strictly implement the denuclearization declaration under all circumstances," it said.

'Substantial', 'Phased' Sanctions

SK0606004794 Seoul YONHAP in English 0038 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Text] Tashkent, June 6 (YONHAP)—U.N. Security Council sanctions against North Korea over its suspected nuclear arms program would be substantial and phased, a senior South Korean Government official said Sunday.

The official, accompanying President Kim Yong-sam on his state visit to Uzbekistan, said the Security Council would begin discussing sanctions Monday.

"Sanctions the U.N. Security Council will apparently impose would be so substantial as to cause pain to Pyongyang and would be enforced on a phased basis," he said.

The official said he saw no problems stopping the Security Council from imposing sanctions since Russian President Boris Yeltsin promised to support sanctions and China, too, is deeply concerned about North Korea's arbitrary replacement of fuel rods.

As to the reason for phased sanctions, he said it is because the North Koreans still have a chance to ensure the transparency of their past nuclear activities.

"Though nuclear fuel rods have been replaced, North Korea is still able to ensure its nuclear transparency through special IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) inspections or in other ways dictated by the IAEA," the official said.

North Korea, he added, has yet to reprocess the spent fuel rods taken from the country's 5-megawatt atomic reactor.

Meanwhile, the official said no particular military movements by North Korea have been detected although Pyongyang is repeating its existing policy in a barrage of statements in connection with the international move toward sanctions.

'High-Ranking' Official on Sanctions

SK0606035294 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 6 Jun 94 p 2

[Report by correspondent Choe Kyu-sik from Tashkent on a news conference by an unidentified "high-ranking" ROK official accompanying President Kim Yong-sam on his visit to Uzbekistan, at the Uzbekistan Hotel on 5 June—first three paragraphs are HANGUK ILBO's introduction]

[Text] Regarding our government's position on the North Korean nuclear development, a high-ranking official accompanying President Kim Yong-sam on his visit to Uzbekistan said on 5 June: "There is no other way now but to take sanctions. Allies, including the United States, also recognize that sanctions by the UN Security Council must not be carried out from simply a symbolic level but from a practical level."

This high-ranking official held a news conference with reporters accompanying President Kim on the afternoon of 5 June at the Uzbekistan Hotel in Tashkent, where they are staying, and explained the background and prospects of the consultations held for taking sanctions against North Korea by the UN Security Council. He also revealed: "Discussions on the North Korean nuclear issue will be carried out on a full scale starting this week."

This official added: "The government's position is that the sanctions must be carried out in stages. We plan to discuss this matter with allies so that practical sanctions can be carried out on a step-by-step basis."

Following is a summary of the news conference:

[Reporter] What is the reason for carrying out step-by-step sanctions?

[Official] It is to give North Korea the opportunity to prove the transparency of its past nuclear activities. The method to clarify North Korea's past nuclear activities has not yet disappeared completely. Other than measuring the replaced fuel rods, we can clarify it through a special inspection [tukpyol sachal] or other inspection methods. Sanctions are not meant to block the opportunity to prove its transparency from the beginning.

[Reporter] What are the moves being taken by North Korea?

[Official] There is nothing peculiar. Up-to-date intelligence capabilities that can inspect every corner of North Korea 24 hours a day have been mobilized on a full scale. A close posture of military preparedness has been assumed between the ROK and the United States, and we can strengthen it further if necessary. We expect that there will be no provocations from North Korea.

[Reporter] What is China's position?

[Official] When Tang Jiaxuan, Chinese deputy foreign minister, visited the ROK from 2 to 4 June, and held the ROK-China deputy foreign ministers meeting, they discussed the North Korean nuclear issue. It is known that China also expressed worry and interest over the fact that North Korea decided to go ahead and replace the fuel rods.

[Reporter] What is North Korea's attitude?

[Official] The recent remark by North Korean Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu emphasizes the inevitability of replacing the fuel rods, and that if the third round of DPRK-U.S. talks is held, the issue of special and ad hoc inspections [tukpyol mit imsi sachal] can be resolved. This shows that there is no change in its existing position.

[Reporter] Other than the sanctions by the UN Security Council, are independent sanctions against North among the allies including the ROK, the United States, and Japan being examined?

[Official] Under the current situation I believe that it will be possible to take sanctions through a UN Security Council resolution. Of course, we cannot eliminate various possibilities, and since President Kim received Russia's promise for a firm support during his visit to Russia, we will work to promote sanctions through a UN Security Council resolution.

Public Security Meeting Held

SK0606032794 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0200 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Text] This morning, the government held a public-national security affairs-related ministers' meeting on North Korea's nuclear development. It decided to take all necessary countermeasures at home and abroad based on a firm policy to prevent by all means North Korea's nuclear development situation from causing public uncertainty or threatening the stability of the people's livelihood.

At today's meeting, presided over by Prime Minister Yi Yong-tok, the government analyzed North Korea's recent responses and military movements, checked our Armed Forces' preparedness and the government's readiness for an emergency, and discussed ways to consolidate a pangovernmental preparedness for national security by unifying the national view.

At today's meeting, the government decided to take all necessary countermeasures at home and abroad to prevent the situation which might cause public uncertainty or threaten the stability of people's livelihood in the midst of the rapidly developing situation, including the international community's move toward imposing sanctions against North Korea.

The government will also continue to maintain close cooperation with the United States for establishing a quick military preparedness in the event of an emergency, while increasing an all-time capability of gathering information by operating at full capacity the national security-related permanent consultative system between the ROK and the United States. In the meantime, the government will concentrate on making diplomatic efforts to see our position accomplished in the international community based on the successes of President Kim Yong-sam's diplomacy through his visits.

At the same time, the government will focus on establishing in-country public security by strongly dealing with, and taking legal measures against, those pro-communist forces that sympathize with or praise North Korea's allegations as seen at the ceremony launching the activities of the Korean Federation of General Student Councils [Hanchongnyon].

Government on Resolution Conditions

SK0606041094 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 6 Jun 94 p 2

[By reporter Yang Sung-hyon]

[Text] The ROK Government has decided to ensure that the resolution the UN Security Council would adopt urges North Korea to accept the International Atomic Energy Agency's [IAEA] inspection of the two unreported facilities.

The government also reportedly decided that North Korea's acceptance of this special inspection be made a precondition for the end of the possible sanctions.

Toward this end, the government has decided to make diplomatic efforts to ensure that at least two provisions—restrictions on the remittance of money from Japan to North Korea and a ban on weapons exports to North Korea—are included in the resolution on sanctions.

Still, the government plans to pursue phased sanctions to ensure that the possibility of resolving the nuclear issue through dialogue is left open. It also plans to ensure that the resolution specifies the deadline for the resumption of dialogue between North Korea and the IAEA.

Prior to this, the ROK, the United States, and Japan had emergency tripartite talks in Washington and New York

on 4 June. At the talks, the ROK Government reportedly presented this plan and got an affirmative response from the two countries.

An ROK Government official said on 5 June: "Special inspections are the only means to verify North Korea's past nuclear activities because North Korea continued to replace fuel rods."

He also said: "The government's policy is to ensure that special inspections be a precondition for an end to sanctions."

This official also said that "the ROK, the United States, and Japan have reached agreement on this matter."

He also said that "the government believes that if sanctions are to produce effects, they must be ones painful to North Korea," adding that "the government plans to make every effort to include in the resolution restrictions on remittance of money to North Korea and a ban on weapons exports to North Korea, which would deal a direct blow to North Korea."

He also said that "the most important thing is not the content of the resolution but China's support for sanctions." He predicted that the toughness and level of the resolution on sanctions would be decided depending on China's attitude."

Kim Yong-sam Schedules Briefing

SK0606055894 Seoul YONHAP in English 0550 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 6 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam will invite leaders of the three branches of government, the ruling Democratic Liberal Party and the opposition Democratic Party to a luncheon at Chongwadae [presidential offices] Wednesday to brief them on the results of his visit to Russia and discuss suprapartisan action on North Korea's nuclear program.

Kim will explain the latest developments concerning the North's nuclear ambitions and urge the attendees to make suprapartisan efforts to cope with any contingencies that international sanctions against Pyongyang might entail, informed sources in the ruling camp said Monday.

Opposition Democratic Party Chairman Yi Ki-taek, in the meantime, is expected to stress the need to solve the problem peacefully on the basis of his party's position that war should not break out under any circumstances.

The opposition leader is also likely to urge that sanctions, if deemed inevitable, should not be initiated by only three countries—South Korea, the United States and Japan—but by the United Nations as a whole.

DLP Lawmakers Criticize Policy

SK0606105794 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 6 Jun 94 p 2

[By Kim Kyo-chun, from the "Central Tower" column]

[Text] Some of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] lawmakers criticized on 6 June that the government's countermeasure to the North Korean nuclear issue is slovenly under the present tense situation in the phase of sanctions against North Korea.

A lawmaker of the Foreign Affairs and Reunification Committee of the National Assembly said: "While the president said that the people do not have to worry, the prime minister asked the people to strengthen their alert posture. Their contradictory remarks were made on the same day." He then added: "Under this situation, it is natural for the political circles to have been divided into hard- liners and moderates."

He also said: "We are in an emergency state requiring all the people to wear gas masks. The government, however, assumes an inadequate attitude."

Another lawmaker who asked not to be identified said: "The people's lack of security sense is a result of the government's muddled position. It seems that officials concerned do not fully understand President Kim Yong-sam's policy on dealing with the North Korean nuclear issue."

The lawmaker continued: "Demonstrations by the Korean Federation of University Student Councils and the workers' struggle to establish the second Federation of Korean Trade Unions will likely be intensified when the issue of sanctions against North Korea passes a critical moment." He then stressed, "Measures to minimize the internal confusion to be caused by this must be prepared."

DPRK Reportedly Places Large Order for Staples

SK0406233094 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2200 GMT 4 Jun 94

[YONHAP from Hong Kong]

[Text] At a delicate time when the United Nations is preparing to implement sanctions on North Korea, the DPRK has placed orders for large quantities of grain, including rice and corn, and over 100 items of daily necessities to a number of Hong Kong companies.

According to a Hong Kong company that received written orders directly from North Korean companies, after placing orders for large quantities of over 100 staples, including rice, corn, and sugar, to a number of Hong Kong companies, North Korean companies are hurrying to conclude the contracts and asked the Hong Kong companies to fill the orders within this month.

DPRK 'Buying Mission' Planned

SK0506023394 Seoul YONHAP in English 0215 GMT 5 Jun 94

[Text] Hong Kong, June 5 (YONHAP)—North Korea, facing U.N. sanctions for its suspected nuclear arms development program, recently bid for the import of some 100 consumer items, including rice, corn and sugar, from Hong Kong traders.

A trader, who has received North Korea's written inquiry about the import, told YONHAP News Agency Saturday that North Korean businesses had placed with many Hong Kong traders orders for rice, corn, sugar and some 100 other consumer items, hurrying to strike deals by the early part of June.

The trader, who has long business relations with North Korea, said North Korea had informed him that it would send a three-member government buying mission, headed by the vice chairman of the Light Industry Commission, to China's special economic district of Zhuhai in southern Guangdong Province in early June.

The North Korean mission will stay in a dormitory for members of the five North Korean firms operating in Zhuhai, not in a hotel for security reasons, for seven days, making deals with Hong Kong traders in the dormitory, he added.

Speaking on condition of anonymity, he said he could not disclose a full list of the items, including the quantities and values. North Korea ordered because of the business interest involved.

In addition to making deals with Hong Kong traders, the North Korean mission will meet a Hong Kong lawyer in Zhuhai to discuss ways of recovering the 4 million U.S. dollars still remaining in North Korea's deposits in the bankrupt Bank of Credit and Commerce International in Hong kong, the trader said.

North Korea has withdrawn 6 million dollars out of the 10 million dollars it deposited in the Hong Kong bank since its declaration of bankruptcy in 1991.

Firms Cancel Plans To Place Orders With North

SK0506011494 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jun 94 p 8

[Text] South Korean firms are canceling plans to place orders with North Korea to process raw materials for light industrial products as the U.N. Security Council is moving to impose economic sanctions against the communist country.

According to officials of the nation's leading general trading companies, the U.N.'s move is forcing them to refrain from continuing the limited form of cooperation between them and North Korea.

A typical form of cooperation now is South Korean firms sending material for light goods, including textiles and toys, to their North Korean partners for processing.

The officials said domestic companies which have done business with North Korea in this way will stop trading with the country if the West-led economic sanctions materialize.

Samsung Corp., a trading arm of the Samsung Business Group, is expected to abandon a project commissioning its North Korean partner to produce low-end apparel, said Chong Chin-chol, who is responsible for the firm's business projects with the North.

"Despite the nuclear issue, we have thus far promoted economic cooperation between North and South Korea. But, in the future, we will respect any decision by the Korean Government concerning economic sanctions against the North," he said.

However, Chong declined to comment on whether Samsung Corp. will stop contacting North Korean Government's officials in third nations or not. Through an agent in Beijing, the firm has kept a close communication channel with high-ranking Pyongyang officials.

Hyundai Corp., a trading arm of the Hyundai Business Group, is also expected to stop importing $2 million-worth of zinc plates and scrap iron from the North until it completely abandons its nuclear program, a Hyundai official said.

Along with the two general trading companies, Daewoo Corp. has already decided not to import steel ores and coals from the reclusive communist nation, said Mun Ki-hwan, a manager of the company.

In addition, the trading arm of the Daewoo Business Group will no longer be involved in any processing contract with its North Korean partner for textile production as long as the country tries to go nuclear, Mun said.

With the West coming perilously close to the precipice of sanctions against Pyongyang, Lucky-Goldstar International Corp. has decided to reserve projects to commission its North Korean firms to produce apparel and audio speakers, an official said.

In 1993, inter-Korea trade fell 6 percent to $200 million from $213 million in 1992 mainly because of Pyongyang's shortage of foreign exchange and the nuclear issue which cooled overall inter-Korea relations.

To reserve such indirect trading projects with North Korea will never bring South Korean businesses huge damages, said Kim Yong-sin, a manager of the Inter-Korea Trade Department at the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA).

However, Kim expressed worry over the fact that if South Korean businesses stop trading with North Korea

because of the West-led sanctions, it'll take a long period of time for them to revive trade relations with the North in the future.

Compensation Eyed for Firms' Losses

SK0506053694 Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 5 Jun 94 p 2

[Text] It has been learned that the government is actively examining the possibility of compensating up to 90 percent of the losses from the South-North cooperative fund, if ROK companies that trade with North Korea suffer losses as a result of economic sanctions against North Korea.

A high-ranking official of the National Unification Board said on 4 June: "It is expected that companies that trade with the North will suffer losses if trade between the South and North, including processing on commission, and direct and indirect trade, is entirely suspended. The government is actively examining the possibility of compensating up to 90 percent of the losses according to Article 26, which stipulates the regulations on operating and managing the South-North cooperative fund."

The reason the government decided to actively examine this matter is that the losses the companies will suffer will not be due to mistakes in concluding contracts with the North Korean companies or to negligence in its management, but due to a special situation between the South and North.

In April 1991, the government enacted the "regulation on operating and managing the South-North cooperative fund," and in July of the same year, 5,000 tonnes of rice were exported to North Korea. However, since our side did not receive the money for it from the Chinji Trading Company, our side received compensation for 1.268 billion won from the South-North exchange cooperative fund for the losses suffered.

Currently there are 145 billion won in the South-North exchange cooperative fund.

The official also said: "If we determine that the companies that conduct trade with North Korea are not able to retrieve the amount of loss or is impossible to retrieve it by the end of this year, we will receive applications from the related companies and examine whether the companies can receive assistance according to the regulation on assistance to restore national commonwealth (Chapter 9, Article 67) of the regulation on operating and managing the fund."

The companies that may be able to receive compensation are Samsung Products Company; Lucky-Gold Star Trading Company; Daewoo; Kohap Trading Company; Hanil Synthetic Fiber Company; and Hyosong Products Company that exported subsidiary raw materials for processing on commission, and small-sized companies that gave money in advance under the condition that North Korea will bring in the goods.

DPRK Urged To Send Delegate to MAC Meeting

SK0606053794 Seoul YONHAP in English 0531 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 6 (YONHAP)—The U.N. Command called on North Korea Monday to send a delegate to the official meeting of senior secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] to discuss its recent unilateral withdrawal from MAC, the command said.

The command, citing clause 61 of the Armistice Agreement which stipulates that any changes require the consent of the two sides' commanders, noted that the commander of the U.N. forces has not concurred with North Korea's unilateral alteration of the agreement.

Kim Yong-sam Briefs Journalists on Russian Visit

SK0506044794 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 5 Jun 94 p 5

[Report by correspondent Choe Kyu-sik on ROK President Kim Yong-sam's news briefing for ROK journalists aboard the plane en route to Tashkent on 4 June]

[Text] [question] Are there any behind-the-scenes stories of the summit at the dacha?

[Kim Yong-sam] Russian Foreign Ministry officials had asked me many times not to raise serious issues since the dacha meeting was especially arranged for friendship. I said that anything could be discussed in a summit and asked them to leave it up to me. President Yeltsin seemed to have expected trivial subjects such as family or hobbies. He seemed to be surprised when I raised the pending issues right after the small talk. However, the atmosphere was very light.

[Question] What was the background of the decision to suspend the supply and sales of Russian weapons and parts to North Korea?

[Kim] President Yeltsin had been holding on to his difficult position. He said that at least the supply of parts for North Korea's defensive weapons should continue. I asked how could offensive and defensive weapons be differentiated and insisted that the supply should not continue, not even for the sake of money. I persuaded him not to provide parts or technology saying that even if North Korea possessed 100 weapons, those would be useless if Russia did not provide advanced military technology and arms. The same went with nuclear weapons. I insisted that no concessions could be made and we could not come to a conclusion that night. During the next day's tete-a-tete talks, we could not reach an agreement either until the last moment when President Yeltsin hit the table with both hands and abruptly stood up saying: "I will make the concession to President Kim" and concluded the talks.

[Question] What did you talk about with U.S. President Clinton over the telephone on 3 June?

[Kim] We talked about everything we wanted for 35 minutes. Although only two points were allowed to be announced, I think our people should not worry about anything. The United States has completely finished armed preparations for any contingency. An around-the-clock surveillance system on North Korean movements is in operation. Of course, a war should be prevented but our people may be relieved because all preparations have been completed for any contingency. Commander Gary Luck of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces is a very deliberate man. He was in the Gulf war and has an outstanding sense of modern warfare. It is very significant to have someone like him in the ROK. Everything is well prepared and arranged.

[Question] Is it certain that Russia will participate in the UN Security Council's sanctions on North Korea?

[Kim] Of course. Did President Yeltsin not say clearly in the joint news conference that Russia will participate? China is known to have great influence on North Korea but actually China gives North Korea nothing more than petroleum. Russia is the country that gives weapons to North Korea and its relations with North Korea are not simple.

[Question] What will happen to the North Korean loggers issue?

[Kim] The loggers are like people without a nation. They have had their passports seized by North Korean security officers. I told President Yeltsin that none of the loggers would be able to come to the ROK Embassy holding a passport and that Russia should check each of the loggers to see if they are holding a passport at the time of their entry to Russia. President Yeltsin firmly promised me that every logger should have a passport with him when they come to Russia or that they would not be allowed to enter the country.

[Question] What was the discussion on reinforcing economic cooperation between the ROK and Russia?

[Kim] Among the many discussions, Russia said it was confident that it could build gas pipelines through North Korea to provide the huge volume of gas consumed by the ROK. We agreed to equally share the feasibility study cost of $20 million. Russia has a plan to provide gas to the ROK on a long-term basis.

Prime Minister Speaks at Memorial Day Ceremony

SK0606045894 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0121 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Speech by ROK Prime Minister Yi Yong-tok delivered at the ROK Memorial Day Ceremony held at the National Cemetery in Tongjak-dong, Seoul—live]

[Text] My fellow countrymen, men who have done meritorious deeds for the country, and members of the families of the war dead:

Today, on the meaningful 39th Memorial Day, we are here to uphold the will of the souls of those who dedicated their lives to the fatherland and the nation, while paying tribute to their noble spirit.

First of all, together with all countrymen, I pray for the repose of the souls of those who are resting at this sacred place of the nation, respectfully bowing before their souls.

At the same time, I would like to say words of deep respect and consolation to those who have done meritorious deeds and members of the families of those who have dedicated their lives to the country, who have only lived indefatigably for the country and the society with dignity and purposeful life even under the difficult circumstances, and those military servicemen and policemen who are still suffering in the hospital from the wounds they suffered during the Korean war and the Vietnamese war.

Fellow countrymen:

We are enjoying much freedom and prosperity today and have been able to secure a firm position in the world. We owe this to the noble sacrifice of those who have done meritorious deeds for the country, including the deceased patriots and the war dead.

They dedicated with delight their flowering youth in the Korean and Vietnamese wars, thereby laying the foundation for bringing today's remarkable development and democracy into blossom.

At this solemn ceremony today, we should solidify our resolve to repay their patriotic loyalty by deeply bearing in our mind the real meaning of the fatherland that they defended with blood and sweat.

The country they really wanted was a unified fatherland in which the whole nation can enjoy a happy life amid abundance while all people's freedom and human rights are respected and democracy is rooted.

Today's world, in which communism has collapsed and the ideological confrontation between the East and West has ended, clearly shows that their faith in free democracy was correct.

However, the unchanged confrontational aspect of the Cold War era still remains on the Korean peninsula, the ground for our Korean nation's living, the only example of such a kind on earth.

Under these circumstances, looking at our compatriots who have fled the North who are suffering from all kinds of hardships while wandering about China and Russia, we cannot but feel warm compassion and patriotic love toward the North Korean residents whose basic human rights are not being guaranteed.

This is why we feel reverence toward the great meritorious deeds of those who dedicated their lives to the

country—who made today's ROK possible with a firm faith in the future of their nation—when the fate of the fatherland was at stake.

Fellow countrymen:

The reality of our national security is that the vigilance against the North is increasingly weakening [taebuk kyonggaksimi chomcha huibakhaejigo issomyo] in spite of the fact that North Korea is pushing for its southward strategy in the reunification front and its nuclear development at a heightened level and that even a callousness to national security is spreading and we are not noticing it.

We should resolutely cope with those forces that are threatening our free democratic system and should exercise wisdom and sagacity to prepare with composure for a unified fatherland of tomorrow based on a firm view of the country and a sense of national security, while giving up hasty expectations or illusions on the unification.

Now is the time to concentrate all national strength on increasing the national competitive power at a time when we are faced with an important stage that will determine the future of the nation. This notwithstanding, some circles in our society are putting forth reckless claims and allegations, and excessive selfishness. This is very worrisome.

Even under these circumstances, all our countrymen should establish a mature democratic society through participation and reconciliation from a broadminded viewpoint of developing a national community.

Souls of those who dedicated their lives for the country:

We do not forget even for a moment your meritorious deeds, who made today's fatherland possible by defending the free democracy in this land. We will establish a blissful country where freedom and justice overflows and open the era of the Korean nation which will toweringly stand in the world to repay your sacrifice.

The government will make further efforts in providing your beloved descendants with material and spiritual courteous treatment to help them enjoy their life with honor and dignity, thereby helping the spirit of your noble patriotism lay in the hearts of the countrymen forever.

Today, on this meaningful Memorial Day, we respectfully pray for the repose of the souls of those who are resting at the National Cemetery—the sacred ground of the nation—once again paying tribute to them, while recalling once again the patriotic loyalty of the war dead and those who dedicated their lives to the country.

Burma

Delegation Returns From Nonaligned Meeting

BK0406153994 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 Jun 94

[Text] A Myanmar [Burmese] delegation led by Foreign Affairs Minister U Ohn Gyaw returned to Yangon [Rangoon] tonight after having attended the 11th foreign ministers' meeting of the Nonaligned Movement held in Cairo, Egypt from 31 May to 3 June.

The minister and the delegation were welcomed at Yangon airport by Lieutenant General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council; Lt. Gen. Myo Nyunt, minister of religious affairs; Lt. Gen. Kyaw Ba, minister of hotels and tourism; U Nyunt Swe, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Muhammad Hasan Ghanim, Egyptian ambassador to Myanmar; Mohamed Sanusi, Indonesian ambassador to Myanmar; responsible personnel from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and family members.

Major General Kyaw Than, shadow leader of the Myanmar delegation, commander of the Central Military Command, and chairman of the Mandalay Division Law and Order Restoration Council; U Khin Maung Win, deputy director general of the Ministry of Foreign Ministry; and U Thaung Tun, director of the Ministry of Foreign Ministry, also returned to Yangon with the minister.

In Cairo, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak received U Ohn Gyaw, leader of the Myanmar delegation and minister of foreign affairs. Minister U Ohn Gyaw also had a friendly exchange of views on bilateral relationships, the Nonaligned Movement, and other mutual interests with foreign ministers from Egypt, Cuba, Thailand, South Africa, Brunei, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Philippines, and Malaysia and the Lao and Italian deputy foreign ministers, who were leaders of their delegations.

Khun Sa Sends Men to Northeastern Shan State

BK0206112594 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 2 Jun 94 p 4

[Text] According to the report received on 1 June, the fighting between Burmese Government troops and minority rebels has eased up in different parts of Burma. All encounters took place 50 to 70 kilometers from the Thai border, except for the fighting opposite Mae Sai District of Chiang Rai Province.

Government troops and the rebels in the vicinities of Namon and Hin Kong Mountains and Mong Chot Town continuously exchanged artillery shelling. It is believed that the new units sent to reinforce the government's position at the Tachilek border town are planning to attack the rebels now surrounding Mong Chot, Mong Ton, and Mong Pan Townships.

Kun Sa's men reportedly have set up a field hospital opposite Lak Taeng Village of Tambon Wiang Luang, Wiang Heng District, Chiang Mai Province. The hospital is capable of providing treatment for 300 patients. Meanwhile, Khun Sa has dispatched 3,000 men from Mong Mai, opposite Mae Hong Son Province, to the northeastern region of the Shan State.

Major General Yutthana Muangmangkhang, commander of the 33d Military Circle in Chiang Mai Province, ordered reinforcements for the security force at Doi Tung Royal Villa, the residence of the princess mother, because the fighting between Burmese Government troops and rebels are not very far from the place.

Government Planes Said To Bomb Minority Forces

BK0506101094 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 5 Jun 94 p 3

[Text] On 2 June, a minority force attacked and drove Burmese Government soldiers from Mong Ta. The soldiers have suffered several setbacks at the hands of the minority force since they were reinforced by the Kachin battalion No. 5 to hold Tachilek.

According to a report received on the morning of 4 June, more than three battalions of Burmese soldiers attacked and retook Mong Ta from the minority force. The government soldiers were carried by four two-engined planes, which carried out three bomb sorties against opposition positions from the evening of 3 June till the morning of the next day.

The bombing is the first time planes have been used against the minority force in the battle that began on 7 May. The bombing resulted in 21 minority soldiers and 42 other civilians killed in Mong Ta. Many homes were destroyed. There was no report regarding counterattacks by the minority force.

Brunei Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

CNN NEWS Report on Bosnia Viewed

Told to Focus on Injustice

BK0406150094 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in Malay 1300 GMT 4 Jun 94

[Text] International media, especially the Cable News Network [CNN], should focus its coverage on the injustice the Bosnian people face, instead of making false reports on the issue. Defense Minister Datuk Sri Najib Tun Razak said the media should see the injustice that prevails there, namely the continued arms embargo faced by the Bosnians, while Serb terrorists continue to receive arms from Belgrade. This is the current injustice the Bosnians face and the media must fight against it.

The minister was speaking to reporters after he met local UMNO [United Malays National Organization] leaders in Johor Baharu today. He was commenting on a CNN report, the effect of which was that Malaysia had been providing arms to Bosnia. The minister also reiterated Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir's denial of the report. He said he could not understand why CNN carried the incorrect report. He added that 50 million ringgit has been allocated to upgrade military camps nationwide.

CNN Agrees To Correct Report

BK0606045394 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0332 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Jun 6 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Cable News Network (CNN) of the United States has agreed to carry a denial of its report that Malaysia supplied arms to Bosnian Muslims, Information Minister Mohamed Rahmat said Sunday.

The television station would also contact the Malaysian Embassy in Washington to rectify the error, he told reporters in southern Johor state.

CNN had recently carried a report saying that Malaysia had supplied light weapons to the Muslim army in war-torn Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Mohamed said the government did not want to pick a quarrel with the CNN over the report but hoped that the western media including CNN would be fair and accurate in their reporting, particularly on Malaysia.

We only wanted a clarification from CNN... But they said they will carry a denial, which is very good as we want fair reporting, he said, adding that CNN had written to him a few days ago.

News 'Fabrication' Criticized

BK0606044694 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0340 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Jun 6 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed said Sunday, the news fabrication about Malaysia supplying arms to Bosnian Muslims is probably aimed at preventing Malaysian forces from serving in that country.

In line with established rules, any country involved in arms running would be isolated and prevented from serving under the United Nations banner, he said.

It therefore looks like an attempt to isolate us, Dr. Mahathir told reporters when asked to comment on the news fabrication.

Dr. Mahathir said Malaysia would not do anything against the rules as it would be barred from serving in Bosnia where the services of Malaysian soldiers were very much needed.

He said the Bosnians were being threatened that if they did not accept the peace proposal of the West, they would withdraw their forces from there.

If that were to happen and Malaysian forces would also not be able to serve there then the Bosnian Muslims would be slaughtered and there would be no one to help them, Dr. Mahathir said.

The prime minister also reiterated Malaysia's stand that the arms embargo on the Bosnian Muslims be lifted as they did not have any weapons with them.

Our call for the lifting of the arms embargo only applies to Bosnia as the people in Bosnia did not have any weapons to defend themselves, he said.

Russian Deputy Premier Soskovets Arrives

BK0606061294 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0346 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Jun 6 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Russian first Deputy Prime Minister Oleg Soskovets arrived here Monday for a two-day official visit to Malaysia.

Acting Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar welcomed Soskovets at the airport. Deputy Defence Minister Wan Abu Bakar Mohamed is the minister-in-attendance.

Soskovets, who is accompanied by several senior officials, is here to witness the signing of a multi-billion ringgit contract between Malaysia and Russia for the purchase of 18 MIG-29 air superiority jet-fighters. The signing will take place Tuesday, at the Finance Ministry.

Soskovets is also scheduled to meet Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed, Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim and Defence Minister Najib Razak.

He will visit the Palm Oil Research Institute of Malaysia (PORIM), Airod Sdn Bhd [Company Limited], the country's privatised aircraft inspection, repair and overhaul depot, and a local telecommunications firm, Sapura Holdings.

Malaysia will buy 18 MIG-29 aircraft, codenamed Fulcrum by the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), to beef up the Royal Malaysian Air Force (RMAF) long-term air defence programmes. The payment for the deal is expected to be made in hard currency and palm oil.

The signing of the agreement between Malaysian and Russian officials, to be witnessed by Anwar, Najib and Soskovets, is the culmination of a year-long negotiations due to the strict conditions imposed by the Malaysian Government over the purchase of the aircraft which played a high profile during the Langkawi International Maritime and Aerospace (LIMA) exhibition in northwestern peninsular, last year.

The RMAF will be the first in the region to fly the Fulcrum, the twin-engine jet-fighter manufactured by the Mikoyan Design Bureau, Moscow.

Discusses Technology Cooperation

BK0606111994 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0748 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 6 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Russian scientists are keen to serve Malaysia in various fields of advanced technology, Minister of Science, Technology and Environment Law Hieng Ding said Monday.

The fields involved would be those in which Malaysia has vacancies or lacked expertise such as in bio-technology, information technology, electronics, advanced manufacturing and aerospace, he told reporters after talks with visiting Russian First Deputy Prime Minister Oleg Soskovets.

Due to the good response from the Russian scientists, the ministry would discuss and verify their qualifications with their Ministry of Science before accepting them, said Law. Malaysian and Russian research institutions had also been co-operating well and six Malaysian research officers were now in Moscow, he said.

On the desludging activities of ships and tankers in the Straits of Malacca and the South China Sea which endangered the livelihood of Malaysian fishermen and spoilt the country's beaches, Law said his ministry had expressed its concern over this at the recent meeting of the commission on sustainable development.

As more than 360 vessels ply the Straits of Malacca and the South China Sea daily, there is an urgent need to take all necessary measures regarding the disposal of tanker sludge, he said.

Detailed discussions had been held with the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) Director William O'Neil so that IMO could address the problem, he said.

In this way, the IMO could help safeguard the interests of littoral states like Malaysia, Law added.

Cambodia

FUNCINPEC General Reportedly Killed

BK0306131594 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Jun 94

[Excerpt] It was reported that Nhoek Bunchhai, the self-appointed general, the highest ranking commander of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] group, and Prince Ranariddh's most able man, died in Samraong District of Oddar Meanchey Province on 31 May.

What was the cause of Nhoek Bunchhai's death, which members of the group have tried hard to hide?

The people who often travel in and out of Samraong District said that there are two stories concerning Nhoek Bunchhai's death.

1. As Nhoek Bunchhai went from Samraong to inspect the battlefield at Tonle Sar on Route 69, his armored personnel carrier ran over a land mine near Tonle Sar. He was killed in the explosion.

2. When Nhoek Bunchhai was on his way to inspect the battlefield along Route 69 west of Samraong, some forcibly recruited Para [former non-communist forces] soldiers from Prince Ranariddh's group lobbed a grenade into his armored car. Nhoek Bunchhai was then killed at the same time as five other colonels were killed or wounded.

These Para soldiers lobbed the grenade because, on the one hand, they were angry with Nhoek Bunchhai and other commanders who had sent their subordinates to forcibly recruit them and send them out to fight on the battlefield while they were busily striving to grow rice to be ready for the coming rainy season. This has caused them and their families to face famine and untold misery. Moreover, when these soldiers were sent to the battlefield, their commanders took liberties with their wives and children at home.

To the Para soldiers, this is a matter of life and death. [passage omitted].

Chea Sim Returns From Roundtable Talks

BK0206111594 Phnom Penh AKP in English 0942 GMT 2 Jun 94

[Text] Phnom Penh AKP June 2—Samdech Chea Sim, president of the National Assembly, returned here yesterday after having attended the roundtable talks in Pyongyang, North Korea, between Cambodian Royal Government and Kampuchea Democratic faction.

The talks were held from May 27 to 28 at Chhanghsu-on palace in the People's Democratic Republic of Korea.

Samdech Chea Sim was welcomed at Pochentong airport by Mr. Loy Simchheang and Mr. Son Soubert, first and second vice-presidents of the National Assembly, and foreign embassy's officials to Cambodia.

During the roundtable talks, the Royal Government agreed unconditionally to a cease-fire proposals by His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk to be in effect on June 15. But Khmer Rouge nominal leader Khieu Samphan rejected the proposal.

Commentary Says War Only Way To Achieve Peace

BK0406112694 Phnom Penh KAOH SANTEPHEAP in Cambodian 1-2 Jun 94 p 1, 4

[Unattributed commentary: "Both the Khmer Rouge and Their Newspapers Must Be Eliminated"]

[Text] Both the Khmer Rouge elements and their newspapers in Phnom Penh have continued to claim that the government [RG] is a warmonger and does not want peace. Now, it has been shown clearly, through the roundtable meeting, who the warmongers are and who does and does not want peace.

Three planeloads of government officials went to attend the meeting as if to beg the Khmer Rouge for peace, but the Khmer Rouge refused to accept peace through negotiation.

The government accepted an unconditional cease-fire in place to begin at noon on 15 June before holding any further talks. But Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan rejected it, claiming that foreign troops are still in Cambodia. At the same time, he demanded the dismantling of all national institutions from the monarchy, government, and National Assembly down to village committees.

Should we agree to dismantle the national institutions that we have built with the assistance of the international community?

Both the Cambodians, who own this country, and the international community will certainly not agree to this.

Therefore, we have only one alternative, that is, to continue the war to smash the Khmer Rouge, which is just a paper tiger.

We have said earlier that only by using war against war can we achieve peace. That is, if the roundtable fails due to the Khmer Rouge.

Indonesia

Companies Sign Agreements With Turkmenistan

BK0306133694 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0813 GMT 3 Jun 94

[Text] Jakarta, June 3 (ANTARA)—PT Wijaya Karya [private company] and its brokering company PT Prima Comexindo signed a trade contract here Thursday with the Government of Turkmenistan, a member of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), to supply the former Soviet republic with construction products.

During the signing ceremony, which was attended by visiting Turkmenistan President Saparmurad Niyazov, Indonesia's coordinating Minister for Political Affairs and Security Susilo Sudarman and Indonesia's Ambassador to CIS countries Rachmat Witular, the chamber of commerce and industry from both countries also signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) to encourage economic relations between their entrepreneurs.

In his welcoming speech, President Niyazov said that the MOU and the trade contract constitute the basis for closer bilateral economic cooperation as well as an official framework for business activities conducted by the two countries' entrepreneurs.

He also said that Indonesia may find it attractive to invest in the raw material processing industry now being developed in Turkmenistan.

Turkmenistan, he explained, has oil deposits of some 13 trillion cubic metres but huge investments are needed for processing and transportation.

Niyazov also hoped that cooperation might be established with Indonesia in developing a textile industry in view of Turkmenistan's annual production of one million tons of cotton and Indonesia's established textile industry.

In the meantime, general chairman of Indonesia's Chamber of Commerce and Industry Aburizal Bakrie said that the newly signed MOU will provide opportunities to Indonesia's and Turkmenistan's businessmen to develop opportunities in trade, industry and investment.

President Director of PT Prima Comexindo Hashim S. Jojohadikusumo meanwhile said that bilateral economic relations have great potential given that, at 511 thousand tons annually, Indonesia is the world's largest cotton importer.

According to Jojohadikusumo, in addition to textiles, cooperation in investment and trade between Indonesia and Turkmenistan could also be established in cement, oil and gas.

He added that Indonesia will likely export frying oil, tea, aircrafts and railway coaches to Turkmenistan.

German Minister Views Proposed Wood Ban

BK0606114994 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0939 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Text] Jakarta, Jun 6 (OANA-ANTARA)—Visiting German Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Carl-Dieter Spranger on Sunday blasted as "unrealistic" the proposed ban on the import of tropical wood products and said the ban will impede the conservation of tropical forests which serve as the lung of the earth.

"If the ban on the import of tropical wood products is effective, these forest products might give no economic advantage to countries which have tropical forests, and that they will find it difficult to conserve their forests," Spranger told the press at the Sukarno-Hatta airport a moment before he left for home.

Environmentalists in the United States and Europe have proposed that their governments impose a ban on the import of tropical wood products from developing countries.

Spranger said he had seen for himself Indonesia's well-planned efforts to conserve its forests without necessarily sacrificing the ecosystem.

It was natural for Indonesia which had huge tropical forests to utilize its natural resources, including tropical forests, he said.

Earlier, Forestry Minister Jamaludin Suryohadikusumo briefed the German minister on the management of Indonesian tropical forests. Spranger also visited tropical forests in East Kalimantan during his stay.

According to Spranger, the Indonesian Government was determined to conserve its tropical forests while exploiting part of them to gain foreign exchange earnings.

He said he was in support of Indonesia's efforts to disseminate objective information on the management of tropical forests in developing countries.

In 1993, Indonesia exported an estimated nine million cubic meters of tropical wood worth U.S.$6.5 billion. Japan was the biggest market for Indonesian tropical wood, followed by the United States and European countries.

Spranger said Germany was prepared to provide the Indonesian Government with technical assistance to manage its tropical forests.

Defense Minister on Cost of Warships

BK0406083594 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1500 GMT 3 Jun 94

[Text] Defense and Security Minister Edi Sudrajat considers the purchase of 39 former East German warships at $1.1 billion expensive because the cost could be reduced to $300 million. The Indonesian Navy's estimate of $300 million for the warships covers the cost of the warships, which also includes repairs, voyage expenses, and expenses for port facilities.

During his briefing in Jakarta today, Minister Edi Sudrajat urged the finance minister to reconsider the current $1.1 billion allocation because previous finance department allocations for the warships had been based on the Indonesian Navy's estimates of $300 million. Minister Edi Sudrajat said the Navy had taken into consideration the age of the warships, which were constructed for war purposes.

Minister Stresses No Foreign Investment

BK0606075694 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0700 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Text] Information Minister Harmoko has stated that President Suharto will not issue a presidential decree on foreign investment in mass media although such investment is permitted under Government Regulation No. 20/1994. Speaking to reporters after meeting the president at Merdeka Palace this afternoon, the information minister urged the general public to stop making a fuss over the matter because the president's policy is clear. Harmoko subsequently urged the general public to stop questioning Government Regulation No. 20, particularly the clause on possible foreign investment in mass media through joint ventures.

He also informed the head of state of the indefinite postponement of the Islamic Conference Organization information ministers conference.

Laos

Lao-U.S. MIA Operation in Northern Province

BK0606100794 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 4 Jun 94

[Text] According to a news release from the Lao-American Joint Technical Team, the team opened offices in two northern provinces of Houa Phan and Xieng Khouang to carry out joint operations between 4 May and 1 June. They were implementing the humanitarian plan and policy of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic toward families of American personnel missing in action during the war in Laos and responding to the U.S. side's request for cooperation in conducting surveys and excavations and investigating and searching for American MIA's.

During the period, technicians from both sides jointly conducted excavations at two points in Houa Phan Province—points 2935 and 1336. In addition, the Lao Government granted permission for the American technicians to investigate and find out about American MIA's at a former detention camp in Viangsai District, Houa Phan Province. These are MIA's whom the U.S. side believes to be still alive. Through the excavations at the two points, the technicians of both sides satisfactorily found a lot of evidence and information. Following the investigation, the team discovered that there are no living American MIA's as suspected by the U.S. side. The joint operation in Houa Phan Province began on 4 May and ended on 19 May.

Later, the technicians of both sides continued their work in Xieng Khouang Province according to plans. In Xieng Khouang Province, they conducted excavations at four points—points 1558, 1432, 1926, and 1786. The joint excavation in this province began on 19 May and ended on 30 May. It brought about satisfactory achievements to the U.S. side. The joint operation in Xieng Khouang

Province, however, has not been completed yet. Three more points remain to be excavated. The excavations at these three points will be conducted in accordance with the 1993-94 plan. In this plan, in addition to jointly conducting excavations, the Lao side allowed the U.S. side to investigate two cases in Xieng Khouang Province at point 0060 and point 0925. The results of the case investigations has been considerably good.

The Lao-U.S. joint operation on this occasion was correctly carried out in accordance with the plan and it proceeded in a good atmosphere of mutual understanding. The U.S. side has highly appraised the achievements and expressed profound thanks to the Lao side for the good cooperation.

DPRK Premier, Delegation Visit Reported

Hailed by PASASON Editorial

BK0306145494 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 3 Jun 94

[Editorial from 3 June PASASON: "Wholeheartedly Welcome the Premier of the DPRK Administrative Council"]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK Administrative Council, will lead a delegation to pay an official friendship visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] on 3 June.

Reacting to this event of great significance in the relations of profound friendship and close cooperation between Laos and Korea, the entire Lao people and Vientiane residents are extremely pleased to have the great honor and an opportunity to welcome Comrade Kang Song-san and his entourage right on Lao soil. They will bring the goodwill, friendship, and intimate brotherly affection from the fraternal Korean people to our Lao people.

The official friendship visit to our country by the premier of the DPRK Administrative Council and his delegation takes place after several delegations of Laos and Korea have exchanged visits with one another, especially the official friendship visit to the DPRK in December 1993 by our high-level party-state delegation headed by Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, which ended in glorious success. The visit by the DPRK premier clearly testifies to the development in the fine relations of friendship and close comradely solidarity between the two comrades who share common ideals and between the two parties, states, and peoples of Laos and Korea. These relations and solidarity have been nurtured by President Kim Il-song and President Kaysone Phomvihan and further strengthened to continuously bear fruit, thereby contributing to the strengthening of solidarity among the nations sharing similar ideals and to the building of peace, stability, and cooperation among the countries in the Asia-Pacific region and the world over.

The LPDR and the DPRK consistently have shared common objectives and ideals. The Lao and Korean peoples have maintained fine relations for a long time. They have consistently rendered support and assistance to one another. The relations and cooperation between the parties, states, and peoples of Laos and Korea have continuously been further strengthened. The relations and cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the economic field, have advanced, especially following the visit to the DPRK by Comrade Khamtai Siphandon last December.

The Lao people would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks toward the fraternal Korean party, state, and people for having rendered assistance to us in the past. We pledge to give consistent support and solidarity to the fraternal Korean people in carrying out the just cause of defending and building their socialist fatherland in the north, in trying to reunify the country through peaceful means, and in struggling to turn the Korean peninsula into a zone of peace and stability and free from nuclear weapons.

We, the Lao people, wish the official friendship visit to the LPDR by Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK Administrative Council, and his party success, thereby contributing to further strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the LPDR and the DPRK.

Delegation Arrives 3 Jun

BK0306113194 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 3 Jun 94

[Excerpt] Vientiane, June 3 (KPL)—Kang Song-san, Politburo member of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee, prime minister of the DPRK Administration Council, today morning arrived here on a state visit to the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] at the invitation of his Lao counterpart, Khamtai Siphandon.

The 26-member delegation of the DPRK Government includes, among others, Vice Prime Minister Kong Jintae; State External Affairs Commission Chairman Ri Song-dae; Deputy Foreign Minister Jo Kyu-il; State External Economic Affairs Commission Vice Chairmen Chong Song- nam and Choe Bong-su; and DPRK Ambassador to Laos Chang Yong-chun.

The DPRK prime minister and his party were warmly greeted by Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon, Deputy Prime Minister Khamphoui Keoboualapha, Foreign Minister Somsavat Lengsavat, Vientiane Mayor Boungnang Volachit, and several other senior officials at an official welcome ceremony that took place at the Wattai airport. Lao Ambassador to the DPRK Ponmek Dalaloi was also on hand.

Local dailies PASASON and VIENTIANE MAI also today published a biography with portrait of the visiting DPRK prime minister. [passage omitted on brief biography of the DPRK prime minister].

Meets With Khamtai

BK0306160694 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 3 Jun 94

[Text] This afternoon at the Prime Minister's Office in Vientiane, His Excellency [H.E.] Khamtai Siphandon, and H.E. Kang Song-san, premier of the Administrative Council of the DPRK, held official talks.

Attending the talks on the Lao side were Khamphoui Keoboualapha, deputy prime minister and chairman of the Committee for Planning and Cooperation; Somsavat Lengsavat, foreign affairs minister; Bouason Bouppha-van, deputy minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office; Thongvan Phanlatsavong, deputy minister of trade; Ponmek Dalaloi, Lao ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK; and a number of technical officials.

Attending the talks on the DPRK side were Kong Chin-tae, vice premier; Yi Song-tae, chairman of the State External Economic Affairs Committee; Jo Kyu-il, deputy foreign affairs minister; Chong Song-nam and Choe Bong-su, vice chairmen of the State External Economic Affairs Committee; and Chang Yong-chun, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos.

At the talks, which lasted nearly two hours, the two sides informed each other on their respective internal situations and the confusing changes in the international situation. They reviewed the bilateral relations of the past and during the period of renovation. The two sides pledged to increase cooperation for mutual benefit. The talks were permeated with an atmosphere of intimacy and mutual understanding.

At 1700 Kang Song-san and his entourage paid a courtesy call on President Nouhak Phoumsavan at the Hokham Presidential Palace.

At 1900 today at the National Assembly hall, the prime minister will host a banquet in honor of the DPRK delegation.

Government Denies Thai Charge on Chemicals

BK0406080394 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 3 Jun 94

[Excerpt] On 3 June at the meeting hall of the National Defense Ministry, the Lao-Thai general border peacekeeping cooperation committee held a press briefing to deny a charge made by the Thai side alleging that the Lao side used toxic chemicals in areas along the Lao-Thai border. The charge was made by Colonel Prasit Mongkhontham, deputy chief of staff of the Third Region of the Thai Army and member of the Thai-Lao general border peacekeeping cooperation committee, in his interview carried by the 16,298th Saturday issue of the DAILY NEWS newspaper on 28 May 1994, the THAILAND TIMES newspaper on 27 May 1994, and many other Thai newspapers. The colonel charged that in the past two months, the Lao People's Army sprayed toxic chemicals in water sources and (?lakes) in areas along the Thai-Lao border opposite Chiang Kham District in Phayao Province, Mae Rim District in Nan Province, and (Bansok) Village in Uttaradit Province, killing a large number of animals and Lao inhabitants.

With regard to this development, the Lao side categorically denies such an allegation. The denial was made at the press briefing by Brigadier General Douangchai Phisit, member of the party Central Committee, deputy chief of the Army General Staff Department, and chairman of the Lao-Thai general border peacekeeping cooperation committee. [passage omitted]

Vientiane Delegation Returns From China

BK0306141594 Vientiane KPL in English 0930 GMT 3 Jun 94

[Text] Vientiane, June 3 (KPL)—Vientiane Mayor Boun-gnang Volachit, who led a Lao delegation of 20 members to visit China since May 19, returned home yesterday.

The purpose of the Lao delegation's visit was to attend a seminar to share experience on economic development as well as investment opportunities with its Chinese counterparts, particularly after China opened up its door to the outside world.

The Lao senior officials also presented to the seminar the renovation policy of Laos for discussions and experience exchanges.

Human Resource Development, 'Plight' Viewed

BK0306141794 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 Jun 94 p A8

[By the Regional Desk]

[Text] The plight of Laos, a bulwark of the communist bloc in Asia until the collapse of Soviet Union, has almost been forgotten.

It was only with the April opening of the Thai-Lao Mittraphap bridge, that the land-locked country of six million people began to attract the attention of the world media. But most of the interest was in its economic potential as it warily opens its doors to foreign investment and market economics.

However, if Laos is to take advantage of the dynamism that has become the hallmark of many of the region's economies it will first have to develop its human resources.

"There is a lack of understanding at the top leadership level about how to develop and mobilize basic human resources to take up the immense challenges of this development decade," said Chansamon Voravong, president of Paris-based Organization of Lao Community for Refugees and National Communities (Orlec).

"It may take another twenty years before the technicians and professionals in training at present become operational, and resorting to foreign experts without capable supervision, coordination, control and reliable evaluation, not only constitutes human and financial waste, but also hinders the solution of human resource development of the country," he said.

While hailing Vientiane's programme to focus on human resource development as the right way to reach its stated target of sustainable economic development, Chansamon said it failed to address two inseparable issues—democracy and national reconciliation.

Without the two things, human resource development will not work, he said. "There cannot be national reconciliation without democracy. There cannot be democracy without a sustainable economy," said Chansamon.

In an interview with The Region, Chansamon pointed out the present government could no longer rely on foreign help for resource mobilization. He said the magnate of foreign assistance has now shifted to Vietnam with its potentially vast human resources and market of 70 million consumers. International aid agencies will, meanwhile, be focusing on war-ravaged Cambodia.

As such, he said the government should re-orientate its focus to tap the overseas Laotian community, who collectively represent an immense pool of human resource in know how capital and access to markets which are crucial to the economic and human resource development of Laos.

Vientiane's self-articulated economic development priorities—education and cultural and national preservation—in order to sustain a qualitative growth over a quantitative growth will be hard to implement without skilled administrators, he said.

Chansamon was among the 10 percent of the Laotian population who joined the exodus for fear of political persecution following the communist victory in 1975. Many of the exiles have successfully transformed them selves into world-class entrepreneurs, investors, technical experts, manager, bankers, social service administrators and leaders in other fields.

"Finding ways to access and tap this valuable human resource pool represents a major challenge and opportunity for the government, said the 64 year-old former senior government official of the right-wing government. He left the country in 1979 after being held for four years in a rehabilitation camp.

Tens of thousands of Laotians, who formed the core of the intellectual and skilled resources base of the country, were sent to "rehabilitation camps". After more than ten years, less than one percent have been re-integrated into the socio-economic structure of the nation, according to a paper written by Chansamon.

"Pragmatic, realistic, reconciliatory and perhaps imaginative ways must be found to heal the wounded hearts and minds, to reestablish mutual trust and to instill new hope and confidence in the future among Laotians from all walks of life, said Chansamon in his report presented to recent international meeting in Tokyo.

His organization has been campaigning for five years under a programme called the "Loatian Democratic Initiative" to educate overseas Laotians and to improve the understanding of and commitment to democratic values among the populace.

Once allied to the anti-Vientiane Hmong leader Vang Pao in its armed struggle against the Vientiane socialists, his group later renounced the cooperation for peaceful means.

"We believed Laotian overseas or in the country share the same aspirations for peaceful political reform and improvement of economic conditions. But those living inside the country cannot express these aspirations without danger," said the report on prospects for national reconciliation.

"Some present Lao government officials who can discuss with expatriates, have not yet seen how the word democracy can be utilized without fear of punishment or any other wordings which are not in line with the party's parlance," he said.

Chansamon said during the interview that the mobilization of human resources in the country will never work for Laos if the government did not allow people to speak up and put their capabilities to the test.

He said he believed Laos would not be suffering from a such a dire shortage of experts and academics if it had allowed the limited number of educated "cream" to speak up and express their opinions.

Since the communist takeover, the general election of a National Assembly and promulgation of a Constitution and legal reforms had yet to translate into real democracy and freedom, his report said.

On the contrary, the party still condemned the dissemination of documents and ideas about democracy and human rights, which the party considers as a sinister new approach, a peaceful manoeuvre by the "enemies of the People's regime", it said.

Chansamon said the government should rather provide conditions conducive to attract educated Laotians abroad to return and help with the skill they had accumulated.

Although the government has eased visits and contacts between Laotians in and outside the country and persuaded them to return for national development, there were no formal legal guarantees for their safety or liberty, Chansamon said.

For example, he said there was no legal framework to ensure their adopted nationality would be recognized.

There were no legal offers including the amnesty programme to guarantee the safety of former anti-government activists if they return.

Vientiane recently claimed the government's programme to persuade overseas Laotians to return home since 1978 had met with success. Laotian Ambassador to Thailand Bounkeut Sangsomsak said more than 30,000 overseas Laotians have returned home outside the UN programme. He said the government continued through its embassies in many capitals where expat Laotians live to appeal to them to return.

But Chansamon said only a few hundred had so far returned home for good.

"The time is right. An unstable Laos would ultimately be a factor of imbalance and instability in the region. Any effort for reconciliation and harmonious economic and social development in this country would be beneficial for the stability of the region, for peace and mutual understanding in the world as well," he concluded.

Philippines

Government To Support UN Sanctions

BK0606051694 Quezon City Radio Filipinas in English 0230 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Text] President Fidel Ramos strongly indicated on Sunday the Philippine Government will support the initiative of U.S. President Bill Clinton to seek United Nations economic sanctions against North Korea to force it to allow inspections of its clandestine nuclear program.

In a statement released by Malacanang [presidential office], Mr. Ramos said Manila may have to reverse its position on the Korean nuclear standoff as a result of the inability of international inspectors to gain access to Pyongyang's suspect nuclear site.

Under a Cabinet Cluster E position approved by Ramos last February, the government said it must not support at this time the imposition of economic sanctions against Democratic People's Republic of Korea since it would only provoke Pyongyang to resort to military confrontation.

The president said the Philippine Government may have to review its position on the nuclear issue in the Korean peninsula. Such a review may be rendered necessary by the announcement of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] on 2 June of the inability of its inspectors to determine whether there has been any diversion of fuel from North Korea's five MWA experimental nuclear power reactors.

The government's announcement of a review of its position on the nuclear standoff in the Korean peninsula indicates a possible reversal of its diplomatic agenda and may even mean support for the Clinton administration's confrontational stance in dealing with the reclusive North Korean military regime.

With the IAEA's latest failure to gain access to Pyongyang's nuclear sites, particularly its top secret plant in Yongbyon, members of the UN Security Council lead by the United States and France are pressing for the imposition of sanctions with North Korea.

According to President Ramos, it is in the light of this new situation the Philippines state in the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and its responsibility as a member of the IAEA board of governors that we are now undertaking a serious review of our policy of this matter.

Earlier, the U.S. Defense Department gave North Korea till this month to comply with international nuclear inspections, an ultimatum that is likely to result in a possible military confrontation in the Korean peninsula.

Foreign Affairs Secretary Roberto Romulo has expressed fears that the eruption of military hostilities in the divided Korean peninsula would deal a serious blow to Asia-Pacific economies, particularly the Philippines which is gearing for economic takeoff.

E. Timor Rebel Chief Discloses 'Peace Plan'

BK0306140294 Quezon City Radio Filipinas in English 0230 GMT 3 Jun 94

[Text] The East Timor conference is now on its fourth day in Manila. In a video taped message to the delegates, Timorese rebel leader, Jose Ramos-Horta calls for negotiations to resolve the conflict in East Timor which Indonesia annexed in 1976. Horta was one of the foreign participants who were barred from entering the country.

The conference has been discussing alleged human rights violations in East Timor. During the conference the conveners also discussed the peace plan drafted by Horta and was earlier presented to the European Union in Brussels, Belgium in April 1992. The peace plan states that the people of East Timor hope to build a society based on democracy and where the citizens are conscious of their responsibilities.

The peace plan also envisage three phases that should be undertaken upon withdrawal of Indonesian armed forces from East Timor. First, the first two years will be set for the holding of Indonesia-Portugal talks under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary General and with the participation of the East Timorese people. Phase two is anchored on a five-year transition stage in which East Timorese would govern themselves democratically through having their own local institutions. And phase

three is defined as the stage of East Timor self-determination whereby the East Timorese may choose between free association or integration into Indonesia or independence.

Ramos Asks Indonesia To Release Fishermen

BK0306134194 Quezon City Radio Filipinas in English 0230 GMT 3 Jun 94

[Text] For its strong effort to stave off the holding of the Asia-Pacific Conference on East Timor in Manila, the Ramos administration is asking Indonesia to return the gesture. President Ramos is asking for the immediate release of some 90 Filipino fishermen detained since last month in North Sulawesi. President Ramos expressed hope that Jakarta would accede to Manila's request. He evoked the phrase ASEAN cooperation and brotherhood, the same words he used to ban foreign delegates on the East Timor conference.

Financial Accord Signed With Germany

BK0606060194 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 2 Jun 94 p b-13

[By Thor S. Orig]

[Text] Foreign Secretary Roberto Romulo and German Ambassador Dr. Peter Scholz signed recently a protocol on financial assistance which secures funds for further enhancement of vital infrastructures.

Under the arrangement, Germany will provide a loan of Deutsche Marks (DM) 30 million for the Philippines to meet the demands for electricity generation in Metro Manila including the construction of a 230-KV high voltage transmission line between Labrador and Masinloc and the Labrador substation expansion.

In addition, Germany grants another DM 20 million for the improvement of potable water supply in seven rural areas.

Power and water supply are two of several major concerns of RP [Republic of the Philippines]-German cooperation.

By financing these projects through KfW (Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau, Frankfurt) Germany continues to address critical points of Philippine development with emphasis on environmental protection.

Police Launch Manhunt Over Bombing

BK0606080794 Quezon City PTV-4 Television Network in Tagalog 0500 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Text] The government has launched a massive manhunt operation against the Abu Sayaf group in connection with the bombing incident in Zamboanga City, which wounded 32 people. The Philippine National Police [PNP] ordered the manhunt following the severe explosion, which took place at around 8:30 P.M. [Philippine time) along Urdaneta and Tomas Claudio Streets in Zamboanga City. PNP Director for Operation (Sagerico) Kagawan said that this was probably a tactic of the Abu Sayaf group to divert the attention of the military and police from their continued operations in Sulu.

[Begin Kagawan recording] As of now, about 10 local leaders, both civilian and military, are negotiating with the Abu Sayaf for them to come out and maybe surrender. And of course they will be accorded due process. [end recording]

Meanwhile, military and police authorities have announced that they are ready to stop any operations against the Abu Sayaf group. This was announced by Kagawan in spite of the ongoing operation staged by the combined forces of the police and the military. Based on the latest report, the military and police have already started besieging the island of Patikul, where 40 rebels have already been killed—including one of the leaders of Abu Sayaf, who was alleged to be responsible for the kidnappings in Mindanao—while government troops suffered six casualties. Kagawan said that the rebels still have the opportunity to surrender and enjoy their rights of due process.

[Begin Kagawan recording] It is very logical; it's part of their strategy. They usually do such things to ease the pressure there in Patikul. They have to create a diversion, giving an impression that they also have a sizable force in Zamboanga so that maybe some of the forces that are utilized there in Patikul will have to be withdrawn and run after the perpetrators there in Zamboanga. It's like you dissipate the forces so that maybe the pressure on you will decrease. [end recording]

Foreign Investment Grows in First Quarter

BK0606035794 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 2 Jun 94 pp 1, 5

[Text] Riding on recent positive developments in the economy, the country's net foreign investments posted a triple-digit growth of 289 percent to $677 million during the first quarter from the previous quarter's $174 million, preliminary figures obtained by Business World from the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas [Central Bank of the Philippines] show.

This represents a 164.4 percent upsurge from the level in the comparative period last year, which was $256 million.

This development, in effect, reverses the negative trend established last year when net foreign investments dipped by 17 percent when capital outflows outpaced inflows.

For the first time after a series of dumps, inflows during the first quarter this year grew by 205.2 percent to $1.63 billion, compared with $534 million during the same period in 1993.

Against the previous quarter's level of $1.019 billion, inflows posted a 59.96 percent increase.

The tremendous boost in inflows mainly came from portfolio investments or investments in the stock market were registered at $736 million, and new foreign investments were worth $556 million for the quarter.

Remittances, which combine personal income ($598 million) and withdrawals from 247/543 accounts ($589 million) also accounted for the bulk of non-merchandise transactions.

On the other hand, outflows which are in the form of capital withdrawals, capital for investments abroad, outward remittances from bank inter-branch operations, and proceeds from portfolio investments, amounted to $953 million. This represents a 243 percent increase from $278 million the same period last year, and 12.78 percent hike from the fourth quarter's $108-million level.

Total capital taken out of the country amounted to $534 million, while investments in foreign countries' stock markets reached $369 million. These two factors comprised the bulk of foreign investment outflows.

Bangko Sentral Gov. Gabriel C. Singson explained that the continuous surge in foreign currency deposit unit (FCDU) accounts could have been tapped by investors as a way of returning to the country the substantial amount of capital flown out during the Marcos years.

The surge in FCDU accounts persists even as there are heavy withdrawals noted from such accounts which are, in turn, being sold in the foreign exchange market in exchange for local currency.

This helps buoy up the exchange value of the peso against the dollar.

Total outstanding FCDU balance as of April, he said, amounts to $5.8 billion, including the $300 million worth of non-resident accounts.

Total FCDU accounts in end 1993 amounted to around $5.4 billion to $5.5 billion in spite of the $2.962 billion in withdrawals from such accounts.

Mr. Singson believes the FCDU accounts are being used as a vehicle to bring back capital that investors had scurried out during the crisis years in the eighties, which resulted in massive capital flights.

Mr. Singson has recently been under fire from exporters for allowing the peso value to further strengthen.

Thailand

More on Car Bomb Attempt at Israeli Embassy

Iranian Suspect Arrested

BK0306124894 Bangkok Thai Color Television Channel 9 in Thai 1200 GMT 3 Jun 94

[Text] Speaking to reporters about the arrest of an Iranian suspect in the abortive bomb attempt against the Israeli Embassy in March, Interior Minister General Chawalit Yongchaiyut said police authorities have gathered strong evidence to incriminate the suspect after more than two months of investigation and he praised the police authorities for the success.

Meanwhile, Police General Prathin Santipraphop disclosed that police arrested Hossein Shahriari, 26, at Inthra Hotel in Hat Yai District late last night after receiving a report from the immigration checkpoint in Sadao District on his re-entry into Thailand through the checkpoint that the same evening. He firmly believed that authorities have sufficient evidence to prosecute the suspect.

Suspect Denies Bombing Charges

BK0506120094 Bangkok THE SUNDAY POST in English 5 May 94 pp 1, 3

[Text] An Iranian bombing suspect denies any involvement in a foiled attempt to car-bomb the Israeli Embassy in Bangkok on March 11, saying he was in Phatthaya on that day, Metropolitan Police Bureau Commissioner Chaisit Kanchanakit said yesterday.

Hossein Shahriarifar, 26, however, allegedly implicated two other Iranians arrested with him in the southern tourist town of Hat Yai on Friday as taking part in falsifying passports, Pol Lt-Gen Chaisit said.

Shahriarifar and another Iranian suspect, Mohammadi Lotfollar, who is still at large, were sought under arrest warrants issued by the police last week on charges of conspiring to commit premeditated murder, robbery resulting in the death of others, and making and possessing explosives.

The warrants were issued after the police said they had evidence to prove the two were behind a plot to car-bomb the embassy.

The bombing plan ran into trouble when the bomb-laden six-wheel truck allegedly driven by Hossein accidentally hit a motorcycle-taxi near Central Chitlom department store a short distance from the embassy.

After failing to negotiate with the motorcycle driver, the truck driver, said to be an Arab-looking man, fled the scene.

The truck from a rental company was then taken to Lumphini police station where it was left for about a

week before its owner found a water tank containing C-4 plastic explosives wired to a diesel fuel tank.

The body of Chom Thila, a Thai employee of the rental firm, was found in the tank.

Nine witnesses yesterday identified Hossein, detained at the Metropolitan Police Private School in Bang Khen, as the truck driver, according to Pol Lt Gen Chaisit.

Shahriarifar and his two Iranian friends, Babak Taheri and Basr Kazemi, were caught early Friday morning at the Inthra Hotel in Hat Yai.

A source at an immigration office in Songkhla's Sadao district said Shahriarifar held a valid passport issued by Iran under the name Pajiri Mahmed and entered Thailand through the immigration checkpoint on Thursday.

Since Shahriarifar's photo in the passport allegedly looked similar to a sketch produced by Lumphini police station and distributed to immigration offices across the country, an immigration officer advised Hat Yai police to keep a close watch on the man who checked-in at the hotel later on Thursday.

The source said Shahriarifar had entered and left Thailand through the immigration checkpoints in Sadao and Su-ngai Kolok districts more than 10 times under different names.

The immigration officers, however, earlier could not identify him because they did not have his photograph.

Pol Lt-Gen Chaisit said Shahriarifar, believed to have left the country after his failure to allegedly bomb the embassy, came back because he had fallen in love with a Thai woman in Hat Yai.

The suspect also might have thought that the Thai police had called off their investigation.

Pol Lt-Gen Chaisit said Shahriarifar did not implicate the other suspect as being involved in the embassy bombing plot.

He said the police found the gang had its command centre in Malaysia where one of its leading members had been caught by Malaysian police on charges of falsifying documents.

The Metropolitan Police Bureau is looking for additional witnesses and evidence against Shahriarifar in Bangkok and southern provinces.

Investigations will be completed in seven days and the suspect will then be charged in the Criminal Court, Pol Lt-Gen Chaisit said.

Metropolitan Police Bureau deputy commissioner Sophon Waratchanon dismissed concern that Shahriarifar might try to kill himself, saying the suspect did not seem not under stress.

Neither the Iranian nor the Israeli embassies have contacted the police since the arrest of Shahriarifar, he said.

Interior Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut said in Cha-am yesterday that the car-bomb attempt was connected with some "Thai people in Bangkok".

"I thought there would be a lot more to come. Something strange would happen," Gen Chawalit said. He did not elaborate.

He said the Interior Ministry had told the Iranian Embassy that the Thai police were proceeding with the case.

Fourth Iranian Held in Bomb Probe

BK0606031794 Bangkok THE NATION in English 6 Jun 94 p A4

[Text] Police yesterday arrested another Iranian in connection with the abortive truck-bomb conspiracy discovered in Bangkok in March.

The new suspect was arrested upon arriving Hat Yai Airport. Police refused to identify the suspect and would not allow the press to cover the arrest.

Meanwhile Bangkok police chief Pol Lt Gen Chaisit Kanchanakit said the other Iranian, who was charged on Friday in connection with the conspiracy had sneaked back into Thailand because he was involved with a Thai woman.

But informed sources said police had not ruled the possibility that Hossein Shahriari Far, 26, returned to Thailand for a second sabotage attempt.

Chaisit said the suspect was "too complacent and thought that Thai authorities had given up their attempts to catch him".

Far was arrested on Friday night at the Inthra Hotel in Songkhla's Hat Yai district.

The sources also said they believed those involved in the plot still had a supply of C-4 plastic explosive hidden some where in Thailand and believed to be in the possession of a Thai woman.

Police have summoned more than 40 witnesses for questioning. They have finished interviews with 10 of them, according to the sources, who said investigators had been ordered to wrap up their inquiries in seven days.

The sources added that police had reliable evidence indicating that the plot was directed at the Israeli Embassy. The evidence includes a bag that is the same as those distributed at a Palestinian training camp.

Two other Iranians taken into custody during the same raid in Hat Yai are being held for questioning.

Far is scheduled to appear in South Bangkok District Court on June 9.

Chinese Trade Delegation Visits

Received by Chuan

BK0506110094 Bangkok XING XIAN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 94 p 10

[Text] Gan Ziyu, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission of China, and his five-member delegation, accompanied by Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Jin Guihua and Charoen Phokkhaphan Group Vice President Li Shaozhu, paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Chuan Likphai at Government House on the afternoon of 2 June. The other members of the delegation are Xu Tongmao, Zhang Jiushi, Cao Yushu, Li Li, and Li Bin.

More Chinese Investment Urged

BK0406121294 Bangkok XING XIAN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jun 94 p 7

[Text] Prime Minister Chuan Likphai warmly received Zheng Hongye, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and his 16-member private trade delegation at the National Assembly yesterday afternoon. The prime minister also was photographed with the delegation.

Chuan warmly welcomed the delegation to Thailand. He said that the warm reception extended to him during his visit to China last August would be engraved in his memory forever. He is satisfied with the smooth implementation of the nine agreements and contacts signed during his visit.

Chuan said that many Thai businessmen were investing in China. He hoped that more Chinese entrepreneurs will invest in Thailand. He believed that the visit by the Chinese delegation would further promote friendly Sino-Thai relations.

Chief delegate Zheng Hongye expressed his heartfelt gratitude for the cordial audience granted by the prime minister, although he was very busy. He also seconded the prime minister's remarks. He said that amidst rapid economic growth in China, Chinese entrepreneurs are interested in more investment cooperation and development exchanges with their Thai counterparts.

Calls on Trade Council

BK0606094694 Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 94 p 7

[Text] Zheng Hongye, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and his 20-member Chinese economic and trade delegation, visited the Council of Trade of Thailand [CTT] on 31 May. The delegation was warmly welcomed by Acting Chairman of the CTT Zheng Weichang [Thai name: Wichian Techaphaibun] and other CTT executive members.

In his welcoming speech, Zheng Weichang said: The CTT chairman asked me to receive you because he is leading a delegation on visits to Western European and South American countries. I, on behalf of the CTT, extend a warm welcome to the Chinese economic and trade delegation. The CTT and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade have maintained close contacts for a long time. CTT Chairman Suwit Wangli led a delegation to visit China last year in July. The visit achieved great success because of the assistance provided by the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

Zheng Weichang continued: I am very glad to learn that your delegation is visiting Thailand to open the Thai-Chinese International Trade Promotion Center. The CTT would like to take this great opportunity to welcome this cooperation between the two sides. This is a concrete achievement of trade, business, and investment cooperation between Thailand and China. I wish this joint venture bright prospects and great success.

After that, the CTT hosted a luncheon in honor of the guests. The two sides exchanged views on trade and investment between the two countries.

Nation 'Partly' Blamed for AIDS Proliferation

BK0406115994 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Jun 94 p 6

[Text] Thailand is partly to be blamed for the inflow of HIV and AIDS to its neighbouring countries, Cambodia and Laos.

"Neighbouring Thailand has some of the highest HIV rates in the world," said Cambodia's Public Health undersecretary Dr Uk Ingkim in his report to an international conference this week.

The report was presented at the Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) Inter-regional Symposium for Capacity Enhancement in Primary Health Care and HIV/AIDS, organised by the United Nations Development Programme.

Dr Ingkim said the challenge to Cambodia was formidable.

The political situation in the country remained unstable and was characterised by large shifts in population, porous borders, socio-economic disruption and limited public services.

According to his report, risky behaviour could be characterised as primarily sexual.

Dr Ingkim said HIV was brought into the country mainly by foreigners and repatriated refugees from Thailand.

"Commercial sex has grown rapidly since 1991, promoted by economic liberalisation, an influx of foreign business, tourism, relief and development personnel and the UN Peacekeeping Forces (UNTAC)," said his report.

Dr Ingkim said it was estimated there were 2,000 commercial sex workers in the capital and their number was

growing noticeably in economic centres and western provinces like ports of Sihanoukville and Koh Kong.

The country report presented by Laos' HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Programme coordinator Chanthon Sibounheuang stated that an alarming incidence of HIV/AIDS in Thailand caused Laos to believe it might soon face a similar situation.

"The opening of the Laotian economy and the completion of the Mekong River bridge between Thailand and Laos could lead to an increase in HIV and AIDS," Dr Sibounheuang said.

His report also stated that most of the HIV positive cases in Laos were returnees and refugees from Thailand and bar workers, many of them from provinces bordering Thailand.

As of December 1993, more than 15,000 HIV tests had been conducted in Laos with a total of 38 persons diagnosed as HIV positive.

To date only three AIDS cases have been reported.

The first round sentinel surveillance conducted last October-December in five provinces, showed that out of 1,844 blood samples from different groups of students, military recruits, bar workers, villagers, pregnant women and prisoners, only three people were HIV positive and all three had returned from Thailand, Laos's representative said.

National Security Council Maps Out Policy

BK0506121194 Bangkok THE SUNDAY POST in English 5 Jun 94 p 4

[Text] The National Security Council will present its security policy for 1994-1998 for the southern region to the Cabinet on Tuesday, Government House sources said yesterday.

The policy is aimed at establishing security in the South, which has been plagued by Muslim separatist attacks and bombings.

According to the sources, the policy will aim at:

—Social psychology: The building of understanding and the decreasing of suspicion to increase cooperation at all levels of society.

—Economic development: Ensuring that development plans can yield results. While there will be no more special investment privileges than in the other three investment zones, it is necessary to develop other facilities to attract investors, since the South is far from the centre of government. These include basic infrastructure, such as communications and transportation.

—Administration: Improve the political and administrative methods, in particular the efficiency of civil servants so that they do not become a cause for dissatisfaction among the people. Increase the participation of the people through local administration bodies, and improve the efficiency of agencies responsible for realising policies at the national and local levels.

—Law and order: Continue to use politics before military action, in conjunction with covert operations, to pressure armed rebels. Separatist movements are still capable of terrorist and sabotage acts, and resources will have to be put into security work in the police and military.

—Foreign affairs: Continue to forge good relations with neighbours so that cooperation can bring mutual benefit. Cooperation will have to be sought from Muslim countries while increasing economic links, trade and investment.

—Policy administration: Though there is a special form of administration under the Fourth Army Region Commander, there is disunity and inefficiency, which lead to difficulties in solving problems. Better coordination will be needed and resources provided, and the frame of reference for any work will have to be made more clear.

Bank Statement Supports Money Laundering Legislation

BK0406105594 Bangkok SIAM POST in Thai 4 Jun 94 p 19

["Points To Ponder In Enacting Money Laundering Control Law" by "Nakhon Thon Bank's Technical Section"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The application of the law against money laundering will support the prevention of laundering illicit money, help prevent damage to the financial system, help discourage financial crime, and prepare the country to become the regional financial center. It will also create a good image and credibility in the eyes of other countries. the following points should be taken into account, however:

1. The application of the law against money laundering will involve several agencies, such as the Finance Ministry, the Bank of Thailand, the financial institutions, and the law enforcement agencies. Therefore, these agencies should jointly study the impact of the law.

2. The law should be considered in conjunction with the principles of the financial liberalization policy and the national economic development policy.

3. Other relevant laws and the money laundering laws of other countries should be studied for possible adaptation.

4. The methods and tricks used in money laundering, which are becoming increasingly complicated as time passes, should be monitored.

5. More steps that have to be followed by foreign investors should be taken into consideration, as well as the trouble these steps may cause them.

6. The increased burden and cost to financial institutions must be considered.

7. Legitimate rights of honest businesspeople must not be affected.

In any event, before a money laundering law is in effect, effective control and monitoring measures existing in current laws can help prevent and control money laundering practices.

Vietnam

Reportage on Spratly's Issue Continues

Tax Exemptions Support Fishing

BK0406092694 Hanoi VNA in English 0629 GMT 4 Jun 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 4—Fishery in the territorial waters of the Truong Sa (Spratly) archipelago offshore Vietnam has constantly brought back great profits to local fishermen in the island district of Phu Quy, Binh Thuan Province.

In 1993, some 94 vessels of fishermen in Phu Quy Island were engaged in deep-sea fisheries, netting nearly 436 tonnes of fishes. In the first months of this year, more than 150 vessels with 1,200 men fished in Truong Sa. On an average in each fishing trip, they caught two tonnes of fish, earning 3-5 million dong, and even more than 9 million dong on one or two occasions.

To create favourable conditions for fisheries in Truong Sa, the government has applied tax exemption for exploitation and export of sea products in the territorial waters of the archipelago. The authorities of Binh Thuan Province have also promulgated a policy on tax exemption for building deep-sea trawlers.

Foreign Minister Speaks

BK0506154594 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 5 Jun 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 5—Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam highlighted the active, important roles of the Non-Aligned Movement [NAM] in the present world situation, and its two main goals namely cooperation for peace, stability and development, particularly the trend for stability and development, in Southeast Asia, and human rights.

Addressing the 11th ministerial conference of the non-aligned countries recently held in Cairo, F.M. Cam noted that in an interdependent and constantly changeable world, regional and sub-regional cooperation was of vital importance and great practical significance.

The Vietnamese chief diplomat noted: 'Recently the East Sea area has witnessed some events that caused great worries to public opinion in the region and the world, particularly to us because these events happened on our country's continental shelf and exclusive economic zone. The international laws demand all countries to respect sovereignty and territorial integrity of others including their continental shelf and exclusive economic zone. We reiterate Vietnam's sovereignty as a coastal country, and the Vietnamese people's determination to protect sovereignty over their continental shelf and exclusive economic zone in accordance with the international laws, especially the 1982 Convention on Sea of United Nations. At the same time, we reaffirm Vietnam's goodwill stance to settle all differences on the above-said principles, especially the principles of the 1982 Sea Convention...'

On the human right issue, Mr. Cam noted that the draft final statement of the conference highlighted the movement's fundamental viewpoints, the principles of independence, sovereignty, self-determination and freedom to choose the path of development of all nations. He stressed that the movement's official documents relating to human rights should reserve a worthy part to the right of national development as a fundamental human right. We cannot accept the use of human rights as condition for relations among countries. This, he said, does not start from the principle of respect for national sovereignty and equality among nations moreover it violates the rights of development of all nations.

The Vietnamese foreign minister stressed it is the people of each country who have their rights to judge and push ahead the implementation of human rights in their own countries.

During his stay in the Egyptian capital, F.M. Nguyen Manh Cam met with foreign ministers and head delegates of a number of countries including Egypt, Cuba, India, Laos, Cambodia, the ASEAN Cam met with foreign ministers and head delegates of a number of South Africa. [sentence as received]

Spokesperson on Christopher's Visit, Spratlys

BK0306112194 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 3 Jun 94

[Text] A regular press conference of the Foreign Ministry took place in Hanoi on Thursday. Ms. Ho The Lan, spokesperson of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry answered questions raised by reporters on the coming visit by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet to a number of countries belonging to the Commonwealth of Independent States and on Vietnamese-United States relations and Vietnam's policy toward new repatriates. Ms. Ho The Lan also answered questions on the general survey conducted by the Vietnamese Government in Truong Sa Archipelago. Concerning the coming visit of Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet to the Commonwealth of Independent State member countries, Ms. Lan said:

[Beginning Lan's recording in Vietnamese fading into English translation] At the invitation of the leaders of the Union of Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Vietnamese Prime Minsiter Vo Van Kiet will visit to these countries in mid-June. It's the first visit by the prime minister to these countries. Due to recent changes in the international situation, traditional ties between Vietnam and these countries have not yet developed according to each country's potentials. At present, Vietnam and these nations wish to further strengthen and consolidate their friendship and cooperation. It's planned that a number of agreements will be signed, serving as a legal ground to promote cooperation.

Asked about the planned visit to Vietnam by United States Secretary of State Warren Christopher after he attends the ASEAN Regional Forum in July in Bangkok, Ms. Lan said Vietnam has not yet official information on the visit that Vietnam welcomes visits by American leaders to promote bilateral ties.

Concerning Vietnam's preparation to receive 27,000 repatriates from refugee camps by the end of this year, Ms. Ho The Lan said:

[Beginning Lan's recording in Vietnamese fading into English translation] United Nation High Commission for Refugees and other countries at the meeting of the sixth coordination committee held in Geneva early this year appreciated Vietnam's effort and cooperation in human policy in carrying out the repatriation progress. Vietnam has applied a number of measures to check the flow of departures and at the same time, cooperation with the High Commission for Refugees and countries concerned to promote the Program of Voluntary Repatriation. Vietnam has streamlined procedures and increased the number of interviews and broaden possibility to receive voluntary repatriates while creating conditions for them to reintegrate into the community and stabilize their life. Vietnam will continue its cooperation with international organizations and countries to soon settle the question of refugees.

Asked whether the recent general survey conducted by the Natural Science and National Technology Center of Vietnam in Truong Sa Archipelago related to the dispute over the area, Ms. Ho The Lan said Vietnam has conducted survey on the natural condition and environment of these areas and only naval scientific research conducted by the center like any others conducted elsewhere throughout the country.

KYODO Chief Meets With Do Muoi

BK0306154894 Hanoi VNA in English 1430 GMT 3 Jun 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 3—A delegation of KYODO NEWS SERVICE of Japan led by its President Yasuhiko Inukai who is also chairman of the Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agency (OANA) pays a working visit to Vietnam from May 31 to June 6, at the invitation of Mr Do Phuong, director general of Vietnam News Agency (VNA).

President Inukai and his entourage called on party General Secretary Do Muoi on June 2.

During the meeting, President Inukai said that he had honour to be received by and have cordial talks with party General Secretary Do Muoi. He expressed he rejoice [as received] over the successes of Vietnam's renovation with political stability, economic development and broaden international relations.

In a cordial atmosphere, party General Secretary Do Muoi expressed determination of the Vietnamese people in implementation of objectives of peace and stability at home and in the region as well as maintaining its national independence, overcome difficulties in order to build Vietnam into a country of prosperity and social equality and civilization. He stressed that the foreign policies of the Vietnamese party and state aim at broadening its cooperation with all countries, especially the countries in Asia. General Secretary Do Muoi expressed his welcome and wish the mutual cooperation and assistance between VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY and KYODO NEWS SERVICE be developed further in order to contribute their parts into peace, stability, cooperation and development of the two countries as well as Asia-Pacific region and the world as a whole.

Earlier, President Inukai and his party were received by Vice Prime Minister Nguyen Khanh. During the meeting, Vice Prime Minister Nguyen Khanh highly valued cooperation between VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY and KYODO news over the past 20 years. He affirmed that the Vietnamese Government strongly supports VNA to participate OANA.

During its stay, the KYODO news delegation and the VNA leadership exchanged views in order to strengthen further cooperation between the two news agencies, especially in exchange of economic news in the current situation.

The KYODO news delegation paid floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum, visited his home and office and some cultural economic establishments in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Quang Nam-Danang, Thua Thien-Hue and Vung Tau Provinces.

Do Muoi Receives Thai Trade Delegation

BK0406142094 Hanoi VNA in English 1406 GMT 4 Jun 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 4—A delegation of Thai businessmen led by Mr. Sonthi Limthongkun, president and executive manager of the M. Group now on a visit to Vietnam paid a courtesy visit here yesterday to party General Secretary Do Muoi.

At the meeting, Mr. Sonthi Limthongkun expressed his pleasure to visit Vietnam and informed General Secretary Do Muoi of the delegation's activities here which he said, are aimed at promoting Thailand's cooperation with and investment in Vietnam in the fields of economy, trade, service, and technology. He also made a presentation of a cooperative project between Thailand, Vietnam and Laos which will make full use of the potentials of Highway No.9, thus practically contributing to the strengthening of the cooperative and friendly relations among the three countries for the three peoples.

For his part, General Secretary Do Muoi hailed the Thai delegation's visit to Vietnam, describing it as a manifestation of the promotion of the friendly and cooperative ties between the two countries. He also introduced to the delegation Vietnam's foreign policy which aims to expand the multi-lateralization and diversification of Vietnam's relations with all countries in the world, those in the region in particular in the fields of economy, trade, culture, science and technology, education and training. General Secretary Do Muoi was confident that the cooperative ties between Vietnam and Thailand in general and with the M. Group in particular would be unceasingly consolidated, and developed in an effective way, thus contributing to pushing up the friendship and cooperation between the two countries for mutual benefit, for peace, stability and development of the region.

Vo Van Kiet Receives Jardine Matheson Chief

BK0506155794 Hanoi VNA in English 1428 GMT 5 Jun 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 5—Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet received Saturday afternoon Mr S. Keswick, president of Jardine Matheson Holdings group, who arrived here on June 3 for a three-day visit to Vietnam.

P.M. Kiet appreciated the group's early presence in the country, and its desire for cooperation and investment in the construction of infrastructure in Vietnam. He expressed his hope that the cooperative relations between the two sides would continue to develop.

For his part, Mr Keswick briefed the Vietnamese prime minister of the results of Jardine Matheson Holdings' activities over the past four years, particularly in the fields of energy, infrastructure and coal exploitation.

He affirmed that the group's cooperation and investment in Vietnam would be further promoted in the coming years. He said he believed that Vietnam's open-door policies and its potentials would serve as firm foundation for the success of his group's investment and cooperation projects in conformity with both sides' interest.

FRG Minister Reviews Economic Cooperation

BK0606073094 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Statement by FRG Minister of Cooperation and Development Carl-Dieter Spranger "in late May"; place not given—recorded; in German, with superimposed Vietnamese translation]

[Text] Our delegation's visit to Vietnam was made at the invitation of Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet during his June 1992 visit to the FRG and by His Excellency Do Quoc San, head of the State Planning Commission. We appreciate these invitations, as they have made possible our visit to Vietnam. We have heartfelt impressions of the hospitality and the impeccable welcome extended to our delegation.

Our visit was to evaluate the current cooperative situation while sounding out potential areas of cooperation. Now that thousands of Vietnamese can speak German, this is a highly valuable asset needed for our future cooperation. In the relations of development cooperation, we expect that these people will be provided with assistance and favorable conditions so they can surge forward. It is our policy to assist the efforts of developing countries rather than imposing any prototypes, and we wish to see our cooperation coordinate with the cultural and social conditions of each country.

The cooperation between our two countries has been reestablished since 1990. The FRG has since reserved some 170 million German marks in aid for Vietnam. In addition, the FRG has made remarkable contributions under the framework of multilaterial cooperation to helping Vietnam. Here I would like to refer to various programs sponsored by EC [European Community], UNDP [United Nations Development Programs], the Asian Development Bank, and the World Bank.

It can be said that the cooperation between our two countires has been focused on such areas as environmental protection and natural resource protection, and especially the issue of afforestation. Here I would like to refer to the questions of providing assistance for economic and banking reforms and for public admnistration, of encouraging the development of and providing assistance for medium-and small-size enterprises, creating conditions to obtain credit funds to help various enterprises as well as to initiate some vocational training programs.

We have helped with perfecting the power transmission network in the central region and with restoring some locomotives. We have also provided assistance in the areas of agriculture and in rural development.

It should also be pointed out the significance of the reintegration program under which employment has been created for those Vietnamese returning from Germany.

During this visit, we visited two enterprises run by Vietnamese returning from Germany. Since the start of this project in 1993, we have provided assistance to nearly 500 people. We have helped build initial bases and have therefore created nearly 6,000 jobs.

We have all agreed that the development of our cooperative relations is moving in the right direction. The Vietnamese side has emphasized and highly appreciated the assistance given by Germany in the area of economic reform. Here I would like to further point out that we have exchanged views with the minister of labor, war invalids, and social welfare over our increased assistance in vocational training; and with the minister of justice over our assistance for the building and expansion of the legislative system. Thus, basically we are ready to further increase our development cooperation. Meanwhile, we expect that in the upcoming period, the two sides will jointly resolve their bilateral issues still left open, that is the debt issue and the signing of a reintegration agreement, etc...

The fine progress in Vietnam's economic and political reforms at present will have great significance not only for Vietnam but also for the entire region.

The FRG Government is ready to support Vietnam in its efforts to develop its market-oriented and democracy-based economies and a law-governing state.

Communist Party Delegation Visits Cuba

BK0606075194 Hanoi VNA in English 0646 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 6—A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee led by Nguyen Van Hon, member of the CPV CC, paid a five-day visit to Cuba from May 30, the last leg of its Latin America visit.

While in Cuba, the Vietnamese delegation had working sessions with senior officials of the Cuban Communist Party's Foreign Relations Committee and the Cuban-Vietnam Friendship Association. It was received by Jose Ramon Balaguer, Politburo member of the Cuban Communist Party (CCP) and in charge of ideology and external relations.

Host and guest affirmed the wishes of the parties and Governments of Vietnam and Cuba for further strengthening and developing the friendship, solidarity and multiform cooperation between two the countries.

Nguyen Manh Cam Attends NAM Conference in Cairo

BK0506120594 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 5 Jun 94

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam has attended the 11th foreign ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] held in Cairo which ended on June 3d. Mr. Cam stressed at the conference on the positive and important role of the NAM in the current international situation. He also focused on the two main issues of cooperation for peace, stability, and development and human rights.

Premier of Australia's New South Wales Visits

BK0306161094 Hanoi VNA in English 1422 GMT 3 Jun 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 3—A delegation from Australia's largest state New South Wales, led by its Premier John Fahey, has visited Vietnam since May 31 aimed at promoting the multi-faceted relations between the two sides.

While staying in Vietnam, the New South Wales' delegation, which was accompanied by several Australian major companies and businessmen, was received today by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet.

It had working sessions with Minister of Trade Le Van Triet on steps to expand the commercial and economic ties between Vietnam and Australia in general and New South Wales in particular.

It also had working sessions with the ministries of science, technology and environment, public health, energy, the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment and other institutions concerned, and the People's Committee of Quang Nam-Danang Province. The delegation called at several economic establishments, including the State Electric Control Centre and the National Optical Centre. At these meetings, both sides compared notes on how to further promote their bilateral relations.

It is scheduled to leave Vietnam on June 4.

National Assembly Proceedings Continue

3 Jun Afternoon

BK0306150294 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Jun 94

[Text] The National Assembly deputies held a plenary meeting this afternoon in the Ba Dinh Conference Hall under the direction of National Assembly Vice Chairman Nguyen Ha Phan.

At the beginning of the meeting, Minister Do Quoc Sam, chairman of the State Planning Commission, on behalf of the government, read a report on the draft law on the promotion of domestic investment. Then, Nguyen Thanh Phong, vice chairman of the Economic and State Budget Committee, read an investigative report on the draft law on the promotion of domestic investment.

Also at the sitting, National Defense Minister Doan Khue, on behalf of the government, read a report on the revised draft law on military obligations. Then, Pham Loi, vice chairman of the National Defense and Security Committee, read an investigative report on the revised draft law on military obligations.

The National Assembly deputies will continue their work in the conference hall tomorrow, 4 June.

Election Law Considered

BK0306144894 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 3 Jun 94

[Text] The Ninth National Assembly's Fifth Session enters its eighth work day today. In the morning plenary meeting, the National Assembly continued to discuss the revised draft law on elections of the People's Councils under the direction of National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh.

The revised draft law includes a preamble and 71 articles in 10 chapters. The draft law amends 54 articles, supplements 10 others, and retains the other seven articles of the old law.

During their discussion, the deputies expressed their unanimous views on the quality of deputies specified by the revised draft law as persons who are loyal to the socialist Vietnamese fatherland, who can represent the people in various ways, who have records of good conduct and abide strictly by the law, who are enthusiastic in protecting the interests of the state and the people, who have good general backgrounds, are competent in carrying out National Assembly activities and resolving pressing local issues, and who are trusted by the people.

The deputies also discussed the composition of People's Councils and the quality of people's councilors. Some deputies suggested that candidates who failed in the first election should not be allowed to run in People's Councils by-elections, and that only new candidates should be allowed in such elections. Other deputies said that efforts should be made to ensure equality of rights between nominated candidates and independent candidates, and so forth.

This afternoon the National Assembly will continue its work at the conference hall in Hanoi.

4 Jun Proceedings

BK0406135894 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Jun 94

[Summary] "Dear friends: The Ninth National Assembly's fifth session entered its ninth day today.

"The National Assembly worked at the conference hall in the morning under the direction of National Assembly Vice Chairman Dang Quan Thuy.

"The deputies debated a revised draft law on the amendment of and supplement to a number of articles on the law on military service. There were 21 deputies airing their views. All those who spoke favored the idea of amending and supplementing the law on military service now in force. Most of them hailed the fact that the draft law had been supplemented with Articles 11, 9, 23, 56, and 61 on the duty of economic organizations and of the administration to muster youths to comply with the law on military service. They pointed out the need to assign relevant economic organizations, public organs, and units with the duty of accepting their former personnel who have returned from military service. Many deputies asked that the law clearly specify that in cases where these organizations or organs are deactivated, the responsibility of arranging employment for these youths will rest with the War Invalids and Social Welfare Offices concerned."

Some deputies proposed that the law further specify the responsibility of People's Councils at various levels to supervise the enforcement of the law on military service. The question of temporary military deferment or temporary military exemption was also intensively discussed.

"The general views are that the law on military service has been carried out in a biased fashion, as there are fewer youths from wealthy families or whose fathers are party cadres and members carrying out military service than less-educated youths from poor families. It is precisely due to this that many deputies favor the idea of offering an appropriate benefit policy to those who have fulfilled their military service."

Some deputies urged the defense minister to reexamine the training program for two-year military draftees "as there have been complaints about military draftees having to spend more time on manual labor than on military training."

"Others proposed that members of Assault Youth Forces be exempted from military service."

This afternoon, the National Assembly deputies split up into groups for discussions.

6 Jun Proceedings

BK0606130294 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Summary] "Dear friends: The Ninth National Assembly's fifth session entered its 10th day today. The National Assembly held group discussions in the morning and a plenary meeting in the afternoon under the direction of National Assembly Vice Chairman Nguyen Ha Phan to discuss the draft law on encouraging investment at home."

This is the draft law that has been formulated over a long period of time on the basis of ideas solicited from various discussions, sectors, and the people.

"National Assembly deputies focussed their discussion on issues such as the name of the law, its relationship with other laws, enforcement of the law, forms of investment, measures to protect investment projects, and state management on encouraging investment and so forth."

Most deputies contend that it is necessary to promulgate the law as soon as possible. They agreed that it should be called the Law on Encouraging Investment at Home.

"Many deputies suggested that overseas Vietnamese who want to invest in Vietnam should not be treated as

Vietnamese investors at home. Other deputies, however, argued that to promote and attract investment by overseas Vietnamese we should create favorable conditions for them to invest in the country."

Many deputies also suggested that the law should encourage afforestation projects, reduce or exempt taxes for investment projects in areas with numerous difficulties or in regions inhabited by ethnic minorities. Other deputies suggested that to avoid inconvenience caused by paper work and negativism, the law should clearly stipulate that people's committees of provinces and municipalities directly subordinate to the central government, are units authorized with the power to receive applications of investors for consideration and forwarding to agencies concerned for approval.

Tomorrow, 7 June, the National Assembly will continue its work at the conference hall in Hanoi.

Communique No. 8 Issued

BK0406080494 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Jun 94

[Text] The National Assembly Office issued Communique No. 8 as follows:

Today, the National Assembly held a plenary meeting in the conference hall. In the morning, under the direction of National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh, the National Assembly continued to debate the revised draft law on the organization of the people's councils and the people's committees and the revised draft law on the elections of delegates to the People's Councils.

Nine deputies, out of 41 deputies registered to address the meeting, expressed their views. They were Le Ngoc Sanh of Dac Lac, Tran Thi Le Thu of Binh Dinh, Ca Kha Sam of Son La, Lam Phuc Co of Yen Bai, Nong Thai Nghiep of Bac Thai, H' Nghia of Gia Lai, Pham Thi Son of Ba Ria-Vung Tau, Phan Tan Tai of Vinh Long, and Dieu Bao of Dong Nai.

Their opinions concentrated on the following issues: the number of annual meetings of the people's council; its supervisory role; the content of its supervisory role; the relationship between the people's council with the standing committee of the people's council and the people's committee; issues relating to organs responsible for the organization of elections; the application, selection, and introduction of candidates to the people's council; the election procedures; and the supplement of delegates to the people's council.

In the afternoon, under the direction of National Assembly Vice Chairman Nguyen Ha Phan, the National Assembly listened to a report on the draft law on the promotion of domestic investment presented by Minister Do Quoc Sam, chairman of the State Planning Committee. Then Nguyen Thanh Phong, vice chairman of the National Assembly's Economic and State Budget Committee, read an investigative report on the draft law on the promotion of domestic investment. National Defense Minister Doan Khue read a report on the revised draft law to amend and supplement some articles of the Law on Military Obligations. Then Pham Loi, vice chairman of the National Assembly's National Defense and Security Committee, read an investigative report on the revised draft law to amend and supplement some articles of the Law on Military Obligations.

Tomorrow, 4 June, in the morning, the National Assembly will meet in the conference hall and debate the revised draft law to amend and supplement some articles of the Law on Military Obligations. In the afternoon, the National Assembly deputies will exchange views in their delegations on the draft law on the promotion of domestic investment.

Communique No. 9 Issued

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[Text] The Fifth Session of the Ninth National Assembly issues Communique No. 9 as follows:

On the morning of 4 June, the National Assembly debated in the conference hall the draft law on the amendment of and supplement to a number of articles on the law on military service under the direction of National Assembly Vice Chairman Dang Quan Thuy.

Twenty-one deputies, out of the 41 registered to address the meeting, expressed their views. They were Ho Duc Duyet of Song Be, Tang Nghia of Ha Tinh, Tran Van Lien of Kien Giang, Vu Thi Ngoc Dau of Thai Binh, Nguyen Khoa Kim Boi of Thua Thien-Hue, Nguyen Van An of Ho Chi Minh City, Nguyen Dinh Hong of An Giang, Lo Van Inh of Lai Chau, K'Tuat of Lam Dong, Nguyen Quoc Thuoc of Nghe An, Dinh Van The of Vinh Phu, Lo Thi Luyen of Son La, Truong Cong Pho of Tien Giang, Duong Cong Suu of Lang Son, Tran Thi Bach Tuyet of Dong Nai, Tran Duc Tam of Ha Bac, Ha Quang Du of Tuyen Quang, Nguyen Don of Quang Nam-Da Nang, Chu Duy Kinh of Hanoi, Nguyen Viet Hong of Minh Hai, and Dam Van Nguy of Cao Bang.

The deputies held that the draft law has been carefully compiled and revised. It has received considerable input from people of all strata, National Assembly deputies, and different echelons and levels in the entire country.

The deputies concentrated their discussion on the following issues: the obligation and responsibility of mass organizations and economic organizations in the implementation of the law on military service; members and the duties of the military service council; postponement and exemption of military service in peacetime; the service terms in peacetime for non-commissioned officers and soldiers; rewards, punishments, and social justice in the execution of the law on military service; and regulations and policies regarding soldiers who have completed their military service.

In the afternoon, the deputies exchanged views in their groups about the draft law on the promotion of domestic investment in order to prepare for their debate on this draft law in the conference hall on 6 June.

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